INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 155. BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 30 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A Hilarious Thrilling Universal Jewel Comedy Drama

TO-NIGHT **"FINDERS KEEPERS"** THIS WEEK

Featuring the adorable, lovely dimpled, vivacious Star **LAURA LA PLANTE**. See this fascinating blonde masquerading as a soldier of Uncle Sam's Army—See, how in the grimness of War even, the U. S. privates were all jolly

The Programme includes the Universal News and a two reel Universal Comedy.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
30 June	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
„	Morea ..		10,953
„	Mooltan x ..		20,847
„	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
„	Macedonia ..		11,120
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
„	Malwa ..		10,986
Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
„	Mantua ..		10,918
„	Naldera* ..		16,086
2 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
9 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
3 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
0 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
7 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
„	Mooltan x ..		10,847
„	Ranchi ..		26,650
„	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
15 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..	without trans-	16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration with o ice.

All passengers are required to be in posession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have ited accommodation for passengers om India.

Through steamers from China have nited accommodation for passengers from dia.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
4th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
4th „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
July	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current A/c @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS „ 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

INSURANCE

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS
THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.
Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.
The Progressive Indian Insurance Company
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:
Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.
For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.
Agents for various big Insurance Companies.
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS on Rs. 50 to 60, Rupees 200 cash Security for Gnanajyothi monthly. For booklets Apply with one rupee, S. R. Raichur MYSORE.

R1014.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES specially proficient in English and Science for the Coronation High School, Mangrol, pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR MANGROL, (Kathiawar).

A 30653

WANTED—A trained SANITARY INSPECTOR, having an experience of Municipal Works for the Municipal Committee, Chhindwara on Rs. 60-3-75 plus Rs. 7/8/- Cycle allowance. The application should reach the undersigned by the 15th of July, 1928. (Sd.) M. C SHRIVASTAVA, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Chhindwara.

A 30654

WANTED—An experienced ARCHITECT, pay Rs. 250 to 350, to make Plans and Designs for New Delhi Buildings. Apply stating age and experience, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and enclosing a few of his Designs up to 20th July, 1928, to DELHI PLUMBING WORKS, LTD., Parliament Street, New Delhi.

A R1005

WANTED—HARD WORKING and RESPECTABLE AGENT in Bombay City to push the sales of our famous cigars in the quality of genuine Havana cigars, unlike in the quality of the other makes of so called Indian cigars available largely in Bombay, at competitive prices on liberal commission. None, but, those experienced in the cigar line, having influence among the tobacconists in Bombay need apply with reference to:—Box No. 2153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R989

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

MACHINERY WANTED—Second-hand Steam Engine for working 20 or 25 Ginning Machines, Lancashire Boiler 20 x 6 to 24 x 6 1/2, Correspond with Dewanchand Ram Singh, Oil Mill Owners, Tundhanwala PUNJAB.

N R1008

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR, 31, New Marine Lines, Apply on premises telephone No. 21806.

C R1006

TO LET—3rd. Floor "Mahomed Building", facing Hornby Road and ground floor of bungalow Nepean Sea Road. Setalwad Street, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid.

C R979

BOOKS.

CODE-BOOKS.

BENTLEY'S AND OTHER CODE-books at cheap rates. For prices please apply with an anna stamp to:—

B. B. DOSS & CO.,
103, Perumal Mudali Street,
G. T. Madras.

PROFESSION

I. S. WIJERATNA, Surveyor, Leveller and Draughtsman, No. 59, Paranawadiya Road, Maradana, Colombo, Ceylon undertakes all Estate Surveys and Plan work, in India. Possesses 17 years' Experience. Please Apply I. WIJERATNA Surveyor, Leveller and Draughtsman.

P R1013

ANSWERS AMAZINGLY ACCURATE!!!—Consult Prof. BHANU, Author of "Fortune-Mirror," Poona City, when Astrologers fail. Five queries Rs. Two; One Year Reading Rs. Three; Lucky days, dates, Character-Sketch, etc. Annas six; send Birth-Date, month and year. Satisfaction guaranteed.

P R997

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—300, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 414, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA re-opened after Summer vacation on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928. I to IV English Standards will be conducted this year. Students will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Domestic Science will be taught as a special subject. Experienced lady teachers are on the staff. Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A, L.T., is appointed as Principal.

M R30511

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.

JA 30506

JUST UNPACKED—D. G. W. MOTOR CYCLES, 4 Horse power, Electric lights, Horn, pillion Saddle, Price Rs. 600/- only. N. L. CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, 2401, East Street, POONA.

J. A. R1010

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L 1011

PERSONAL.

DENTAL ANNOUNCEMENT—Dental Surgeon K. R. AMAT, who was out on professional engagements, has RETURNED and has RESUMED HIS PRACTICE and will PERSONALLY ATTEND the patients as in the past at Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

P 30635

FOR SALE.

SUMMER SUITS!

KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As. 13|6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.

Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing. Ready made Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.

Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.

Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen. Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2|-. Serviettes to match, Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.

Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap strong serviceable Twill 30 inches wide at As. 8|6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

K. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1928.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1928 to MONDAY, the 16th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

30572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C|o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF INTER-VEHICLE COUPLINGS, FLOORING COMPOSITION, AND ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING CELLS FOR COACHING STOCK.

THE AGENT G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. Prescribed forms of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

19th June, 1928.

30603

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARIHAR GANGADHAR MOGHE has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever, against or to the said property, either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise, howsoever, in the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to give Notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dubash Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 3|4 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 8|1214, Old Survey No. 6, New Survey No. H|7410, Cadastral Survey No. 622 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1833 (4) and Street No. 5 E, and bounded on the North by Plot No. 11 A, on or towards the South by a bungalow and premises formerly assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1618 (3)—1613-1618 (1, 2) and Street Nos. 1 and 8, on or towards the East by Plot No. 14, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 10.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1928.

DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

30651

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 994 of 1928.

EBRAHIM MAMOONJI DALAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

AKBERALLY HAKIMJI SABUWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Fuiguily, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay .. Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

NOTE that this Suit is filed for specific performance of agreement for sale of property at Kamathipura 4th Lane, to clear the title thereon, for damages, declaration of charge to the extent of Rs. 17,500, with interest, and further and other relief and the Suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on 18th July, 1928.

Dated 28th June, 1928.

Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

30649

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BARBAR STREET WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Okha Jiwan and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ebrahim Haji Noormahomed Aullarakhia and Mohmed Haji Noormahomed Allarakhia, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st March 1927 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 5138, Old Survey No. 472 and New Survey No. 8990 and Cadastral Survey No. 845 of Fort Division together with the dwelling house and all premises standing or lying thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'A' Ward No. 1716 F and Street No. 28 and which said premises are situate at Barbar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

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Smashing melodrama, sweeping over human lives like the blade of the Grim Reaper—Surging suspense, bound up in the children of the Slums—convulsions of Comedy—Spasms of Mirth—Bounding
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bouncing through his most uproarious production with buoyant abandon.
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PRESENT AT
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SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
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CONSTANCE TALMADG
IN
'The DANGEROUS MA
Dangerous?—that's putting it ligh
Anything from escaping jail to l
whipping the King's Officer or fighting
whole army was right in her line.

EXCELSIOR THEAT
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 6 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QUAINTS
IN
THE BLUE TRAI
The Musical Comedy from the Pri
of Wales Theatre, London.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING at 10.
THE GREATEST OF ALL SEA EP
SONS OF THE SE
Featuring
WALLACE BEERY
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ESTHER RALSTON
4000 in the cast including Patriots
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EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 10 p.m.
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PROCESS
for the manufacture of CONCRE
PIPES known as
THE HUME CENTRIFU
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The rapidity of production mak
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CONCRETE obtainable. Good, C
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ARE A GREAT STEP FORWARD
THE FIELD OF WATER SUPPLY
DRAINAGE ENGINEERING.

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
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The Mighty Stupendous Metro-Goldwyn
Adaptation of the celebrated Stage Success by:
RAFAEL SABATINI
BARDELYS
THE MAGNIFICEN
Featuring the Popular and Handso
Star:
JOHN GILBERT
Dramatic and Exciting Tale of
Adventure of the Colourful Ti
King Louis XIII. Comic relief l
with Tragedy. Humour side by sid
Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adven

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FOR ONE WEEK MORE
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WHERE GOVT. EDUCATION FAILS

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

In the course of his convocation address to the Tilak Maharashtra University, His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya, the Chancellor, said:—

The necessity for national education was voiced first in Poona many years ago, and there can be no two opinions that the Lokmanya realised early in life that if India were to obtain Home Rule, the best method would be to nationalise education among the people.

It is a truism that the British Government have had for their aim the turning out of clerks and assistants. The present system of education given in the Government institutions is far from conducive to the instilling of a sense of self-reliance among the youth of the country. It has reduced them to a pathetic condition of helplessness.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS SOLUTION.

The growing intensity of the struggle for existence and the sheer inability of Government to absorb all the young men passing out of the educational institutions have produced the unemployment of thousands of the educated middle class.

One solution which suggests itself to me, and it is by no means a new or novel one, is to approximate education to the practical needs of the people, and to divert the minds of the youth from the pursuit of a purely literary kind of education and give them a new outlook in life. Scientific research and practical education must be encouraged, and the youth of the country must be made to realise that it is the highest duty of every citizen to make two blades grow where only one was grown before.

The view has been taken always among the people that the pursuit of material wealth is a great sin, and that spirituality alone affords salvation to the people. My own opinion is that unless there is given a proper impetus to material prosperity, no spiritual progress worth the name is possible.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

It would be a mistake to suppose that all the inexhaustible resources of this country have been given to be wasted or subordinated to alien exploitation. What is wanted is that these resources should be utilised to promote the prosperity of the country by making them subserve the interests of the people and enhancing their material wealth. In order to achieve such an end, it is necessary that there must be a sound re-evaluation of education and a new outlook imparted among the people. The pursuit of a purely literary type of education must be sternly discouraged and the dignity of labour must be emhasised. It must be impressed upon every one, whether high or low, that work is not beneath human dignity and that everyone must exert himself fully not only to preserve a healthy body but also a healthy mind. Besides, it is necessary to make every Indian self-reliant and independent.

OBJECT OF EDUCATION.

The object of a university is not merely cultural but also practical. Such a view is not incompatible with our past traditions. While the mind was enlarged and enrcihed, the education also comprehended the making of a good and useful citizen who did not spurn industry or labour. Some intellects are sharp, some dull and so on, and to prescribe an unvarying and universay system of mass education would certainly seem foolish. Those who have the aptitude for higher knowledge and literary culture must be encouraged to pursue the bent of their mind, but beyond the stage of the Three R.'s, it is extremely desirable that the educational system should be rendered elastic and readily capable of assimilation by all.

WHERE VIDYAPITHA SCORES.

If I indict the Government-devised system of education, it is because that system has failed to take cognisance of the varying temperament and aptitude of our boys, and by persisting in a hybrid attempt to mould all into one pattern has done the greatest harm to the advancement of the people. It is here that the Vidyapith scores over the Government educational institutions. While it admits of ample elasticity, it does not seek to repress the minds of the young, and affords them the fullest scope for development along natural and easy lines.

NECESSIT OF SANSKRIT.

To me the encouragement of Sanskrit education has been always one of parental solicitude. All our philosophic and cultural heritage is in Sanskrit, and to deny the people Sanskrit education is to deny them the benefit of the riches accumulated by their ancestors.

If the cultural growth of the people is to be stimulated, it is also essential that a stimulus must be imparted to the study of modern languages such as German and French. Some of these languages are very necessary in order to promote a sense of human brotherliness and solidarity, and intercourse among the people of the world.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

The question of the medium of education has received prominent attention in the last few days. In his address to the convocation of the Women's University the other day, Dr. Syed Ross Mahsud raised the question in a very pointed manner and put forward an eloquent plea for education through the mother tongue. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I endorse every word of his powerful appeal for the restoration of the mother-tongue to its propeer place.

One of the reasons put forward in is that all the results of scientific researches have been embedded in foreign languages and that if these are to be accessible to the people, they must learn English. The many scientific and other truths can be easily made available to the people by being translated into their own language, and in this respect Poona has been the pioneer, leading the way with a Marathi Encyclopaedia.

FINAL APPEAL.

Addressing the graduates, he said:—

I appeal to you to rise above meaningless superstition and blind tradition and discard sternly the fatalism which has stifled the progress of our people. It is your duty always to display courage of conviction and fortitude and to strive to approximate the eternal truths of your sublime philosophy to the changing times and the varying needs. To your lot will have fallen the task of rescuing the people from the quagmire of ignorance and ineptitude, and show them the way to sunshine and prosperity.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
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THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR

ENTERTAINED BY THE PUBLIC

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, June 21.

The citizens of Bhavnagar entertained His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at a grand Garden Party in the Motibag Palace on Tuesday last. The enthusiastic Nagarsheth Mr. Prabhudas had, on behalf of the public of Bhavnagar and with the help of the reception committee, made excellent preparations to make the occasion a complete success. The place was attractively decorated with flowers and leaves by Mali Hari Laxman, the popular florist of Bhavnagar. Nearly a thousand persons were invited to the Party. There were some demonstrations of clever sleights of hand and some village acrobats performed a few athletic tricks.

Fire-works were also an attractive feature of the Party. And the Maharaja Saheb and his brothers who were mixing and talking freely with the people, seemed to enjoy all that.

The guests included besides the State officials, a good number of merchants, school-masters and other citizens of the place. Sumptuous dishes were served in the open space opposite the palace and His Highness partook of the refreshments in the company of all his subjects. At the close of the programme, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and the Nagarsheth made a short informal speeches fitting to the occasion, expressing their joy at the free and friendly mixing of the popular Maharaja and his loyal subjects and the mutual exchange of love and good feelings between them.

THE DOOM OF PURDAH

MAHATMAJI ON BEHAR LEADERS' APPEAL

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A reasoned appeal signed by many most influential people of Bihar and almost an equal number of ladies of that province advising the total abolition of the 'purdah' has been just issued in Bihar. The fact that over fifty ladies have signed the appeal shows that if the work is carried on with vigour, the 'purdah' will be a thing of the past in Bihar. It is worthy of note that the ladies who have signed the appeal are not of the anglicised type but orthodox Hindus. It definitely states:

"We want that the women of our province should be as free to move about and take their legitimate part in the life of the community in all particulars as their sisters in Karnatak, Maharashtra and Madras in an essentially Indian way, avoiding all attempts at Europeanisation, for while we hold that a change from enforced seclusion to a complete anglicisation would be like dropping from frying pan into fire, we feel that 'purdah' must go, if we want our women to develop along Indian ideals. If we want them to add grace and beauty to our social life and raise its moral tone, if we want them to be excellent managers at home, helpful companions of their husbands and useful members of the community, then the 'purdah,' as it now exists, must go. In fact no serious step for their welfare can be taken unless the veil is torn down and it is our conviction that if once the energy of half of our population, that has been imprisoned artificially, is released, it will create a force which, if properly guided, will be of immeasurable good to our Province."

I know the evil effects of the 'purdah' in Bihar. The movement has been started none too soon.

The movement has a curious origin. Babu Ramanandan Mishra, a Khadi worker, was desirous of rescuing his wife from the oppression of the 'purdah.' As his people would not let the girl come to the Ashram, he took two girls from the Ashram to be companions to his wife. One of them, Radhabehn, Maganlal Gandhi's daughter, was to be the tutor. She was accompanied by the late Dalbahadur Giri's daughter Durgadevi. The parents of the girl wife resented the attempt of the Ashram girls to wean young Mrs. Mishra from the 'purdah.' The girls braved all difficulties. Meanwhile Maganlal Gandhi went to see his daughter and steel her against all odds and persist in her efforts. He took ill in the village where Radhabehn was doing her work and died at Patna. The Bihar friends therefore made it a point of honour to wage war against the 'purdah.' Radhabehn brought her charge to the Ashram. Her coming to the Ashram created additional stir and obliged the husband who was already prepared for it to throw himself in the struggle with greater zeal. Thus the movement having a personal touch promises to be carried on with energy. At its head is that seasoned soldier of Bihar, the hero of many battles, Babu Brijkishor Prasad. I do not remember his having headed a movement that has been allowed to die.

AN OBSTACLE TO SWARAJ.

The appeal fixes the 8th of July next as the date on which to inaugurate an intensive campaign against the system which puts a cruel ban on social service by one half of Bihar humanity and which denies it freedom in many cases and even the use of light and fresh air. The sooner it is recognised that many of our social evils impede our march towards Swaraj, the greater will be our progress towards our cherished goal. To postpone social reform till after the attainment of Swaraj is not to know the meaning of Swaraj. Surely we must be incapable of defending ourselves or healthily competing with the other nations, if we allow the better half of ourselves to become paralysed.

I therefore congratulate the Bihar leaders on their having earnestly taken up the struggle against the 'purdah.' The success of such a reform especially, as of all reform generally, depends upon the purity of the workers. A great deal will rest with the ladies who have signed the appeal. If notwithstanding their having given up the 'purdah,' they retain the original modesty of India's womanhood and show courage and determination in the face of heavy odds, they will find success quickly awaiting their effort. The campaign against the 'purdah' if properly handled means mass education of the right type for both men and women of Bihar.

MORE PATELS RESIGN

BRAVE WIFE'S INSPIRING MESSAGE

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARDOLI, June 27.

In the case in which Bhavan Hira, a Kunbi peasant of Nanifarod was charged under sections 353 and 186 of the Indian Penal Code for assault and for obstructing a Government servant on duty, judgment was delivered to-day by the Resident Magistrate of Bardoli sentencing him for six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first and two months' rigorous imprisonment on the second count, the sentences to run concurrently. It will be remembered that the charge against Bhavan Hira was that he helped his wife and other women relatives of his in shutting the door against Mr. Benjamin the 'japti' officer when he went to his house to effect attachment causing him injury in the act.

ACCUSED'S CONTENTION.

The contention of Bhavan Hira was that at the time when the alleged incident took place he was standing near the front of his door while Mr. Benjamin tried to enter by the back door and that it was his women relatives who shut the door when they saw a stranger followed by some Patlans entering their house from the back door without any notice or warning. The back portion of the agriculturists' houses in Bardoli, it should be remembered, are used by women as their kitchen, etc., and strangers and non-Hindoos are naturally not admitted there.

HIS BRAVE WIFE.

Before the accused went to the Court to hear the sentence, he was given a hearty send-off by a large number of the peasants, both men and women, from Nanifarod who had come to Bardoli. The ladies garlanded him, put vermillion mark on his forehead and offered parting gifts to the wife of Bhavan Hira who exhorted him to be brave saying, "you are fighting for right. God will protect you." She told him not to worry on her account as she was a Kunbi girl and not afraid of any contingency. After the judgment was delivered, she came to Sjt. Vallabhbhai and presented him Rs 9 being the parting gift given to her husband by the peasantmen and women from his village.

MORE PATEL'S RESIGN.

Six more Patels have resigned bringing total number of resignations to 80. One clerk from the Valod Mahalkari's Office has also tendered his resignation as a protest against Government's repressive policy. The Satyagrah Fund figures received here to date show that the fund now exceeds two lakhs.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

MR. MUNSHI'S SPEECH AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, Mr. K. M. Munshi delivered a lecture on "Bardoli Satyagraha" on 22nd instant. He gave a vivid and hear-rending description of the tragic plight of the Bardoli peasants and severely criticised the inhuman and brutal methods adopted by Government servants in extracting the assessment from the farmers. Mr. Munshi showed his readiness to investigate the matter personally, and had invited other members of the Legislative Council to join him. He concluded his lecture with an appeal to the constituents, to re elect those members of the Legislative Council who had resigned their posts by way of a protest against the repressive policy of the Government in Bardoli.

SATYAGRAHI'S MILITARY-LIKE DISCIPLINE

DR. SATYAPAL'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCES IN BARDOLI

DELHI, June 27.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting last evening, Dr. Satyapal explained in detail some of his personal experiences in the Bardoli struggle as an eye-witness. He said that the whole taluka of 125 villages was divided into twelve units, each in charge of a man of outstanding personality, like Tyabjee, but there was military-like discipline in the whole locality and not a pin could drop without the sanction of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. It was impossible to predict the outcome of the struggle but the possibilities were of Government giving way to popular demands.

Earlier in the evening, Hasrat Mohani expressed himself to be in entire agreement with the Bardoli struggle and said he personally opposed all taxes, specially from land, and regarded the struggle would herald in Swaraj.—A. P.

UMBARGAON SUPPORTS BARDOLI

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., addressed a meeting of Umbergaon Taluka held under the presidentship of Mr. Mancher sha Karbhari on the 23rd inst. in the Tilak Vachanalay Hall. Resolutions expressing sympathy towards Bardoli farmer's satyagraha, condemning Government for its attitude, congratulating Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for his excellent and peaceful lead and requesting Umbergaon Taluka public to help Bardoli with money, were unanimously passed. A sum of about Rs. 300 was subscribed on the spot and a committee was appointed to collect further help.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA FUND.

The Bardoli Satyagraha Committee has uptil now been able to raise the fund to nearly Rs. 18,500/- and the members are very earnest to get more by visiting the various mercantile localities.

The following is the further list of the donations received:

New Rangari Chawl tenants, Bandra, Rs. 64-4-0 The Bullion Exchange Ltd., Rs. 1,500; The Diamond Merchants' Association, Rs. 1,000; The Chemists and Druggists merchants, Rs. 2,420; Jan Mahomed Rehemtulla, Rs. 25-4-0; Bhoiwada, Mistri Building tenants, Rs. 51-; Kansara Bajar Merchants, Rs. 101-; Sundry collections by Dahyabhai, Rs. 40,-; Sundry collections by Chhotubhai, Rs. 30; Sundry collections by Chunilal Mama, Rs. 38; Sundry collections by Nandlal, Rs. 31; Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody, Rs. 25; Ishvarlal K. Gajjar and others, Rs. 27-7-0; Sundry collection by Nalinkant and Pravinchandra Dalpatram, Rs. 47; Sundry collection by Kumarika Hasmukh Balubhai Desai and Kumarika Sumati and Shusila, Rs. 51-11-0; Narotam Jeram, Rs. 51; Bhogilal Amrilal, Rs. 31; Bulsar citizens through Chhotubhai B. Shah, Rs. 321-8-0; Dahanu Merchants and others, Rs. 80-4-0.

Besides this the Committee has also received 11 pieces of cloth from a Multani friend and also a gold button pair of shirt links.

S S MOREA

The list of passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Morea," which left London on 8th June and Marseilles 15th inst. for Bombay.

Capt. W. A. W. Aubrey, Mr. G. F. Batchelor, Capt. G. G. C. Bull, Major A. N. I. M. S. Bose, Sir S. B. Billimoria, Mr. C. S. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Lieut. M. H. M. Bailey, Mr. S. D. Broacha, Mr. D. R. Bammi, Major W. E. H. Conden, Mr. R. D. Chandhry, Dr. E. W. H. Cruikshank, Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. H. E. Dunning, Midshipment K. Durston, Mr. Emi Dehn, Capt. A. A. Dean, Mrs. A. A. Dean, Mr. G. Fogt, Mr. J. R. Folly, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. V. M. Gaitonde, Mr. Goedeke, Mrs. Goedeke, Major A. D. Gunn, Mrs. Gunn and two infants, Mr. F. Gerson, Mr. F. Gardiner, Lieut.-Col. J. Holliday, Mr. H. Hadow, Mr. H. M. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. J. C. Hensman, Mr. Ali Habibullah, Sir Clement Hindley, Lady Hindley, Mr. N. Hyderah Khan, Mrs. Hyderah Khan, Rev. H. S. Jones, Mr. A. R. Jones, Mr. R. P. Kay, Mr. J. W. Keith, Capt. H. C., M.B.E. Kennedy, Mr. D. C. F. Lewis, Mr. W. Limb, Mr. K. E. Langston, Mrs. Langston, Mr. R. Luard, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Luard, Mr. A. Mackintosh, Mrs. Bakubhai Mansukhbhai, Mr. S. J. Masters, Miss Morris, Master Maude, Lieut. L. Moore, Midshipman H Morland, Mrs. M. McGill, Mr. Makchief, Mr. Mcdonald, Mrs. McDonald, and two infants, Mr. S. B. Nariman, Mr. T. Owen, Major R. M. M. Porter, Mrs. and child Porter, Major G. A. Pim, Mr. R. Richardson-Gardner, Lt.-Col. A. B. W. Rust, Mr. E. Reeve, Mrs. J. Robinson, Miss M. Ross, Miss E. Ross, Mr. A. Sarabhai, Mrs. Sarabhai, Miss M. A. Sarabhai, Miss B. A. Sarabhai, Mr. S. A. Sarabhai, Miss L. A. Sarabhai, Master G. A. Sarabhai, Master V. A. Sarabhai, Miss Greeta A. Sarabhai, Miss Greera H. Sarabhai Srheemati, Anasuya Sarabhai, Indian tutor and three servants Lt.-Col. W. L. Steel, C.M.G. Lt.-Col. W.E. Schofie'd, Mr. Sassey, Mr. A. Sahgal, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. M. Starr, Mr. W. Shaw, Miss C. C. Thompson, Miss E. M. C. Tullo, Mrs. F. M. Thompson, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, Mrs. Urquhart, Lieut. G. D. Upson, Mr. A. N. Wendt, Capt. A. W. G. Wildey, Mr. W. B. Young.

G. I. P. LEAVE RULES

Mr. Jhabwala writes:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Railway management times without number that Divisional officers and other superiors treat the request of the staff for leaves, etc., with the greatest contempt. They cannot get leave when they want and in case they fall sick after applying for leave and cannot attend to their duties they are discharged. It has recently come to my notice that a train Despatcher at Bombay has been served with one month's notice on the above ground.

The loco. Foreman Byculla has taken another step forward and his actions are said to be quite detrimental to the interests of the Indian staff.

Rambhibai Shantawan, lady cleaner No. 837 working at Loco. Shed, Byculla is it is stated, carrying and it is nearly nine months complete. She applied to the Loco. Foreman Byculla for leave but her application was rejected and she was told that in case she stayed home without his permission, she would be registered as discharged.

It is vtry regrettable that while in other industries special arrangements are made for women emoployees and they get many weeks' leave in case they are in family way, the G. I. P. should adopt such a barbarous attitude. There cannot be any better instance of the glaring humiliation and helplessness of Indians as in the G. I. P. Railway.

It is high time, the officials responsible for such action mended their way and the men strengthened their union for their own benefit.

KATHIAWAR LETTER

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND TRADE

HARDSHIPS OF RAILWAY PASSENGES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KATHIAWAR, June 25.

Owing to the reinstitution of the Viramgam Cordon on goods coming from Kathiawar porte, the Chiefs of the States in Kathiawar have put an embargo against goods coming from various States Goods coming from Bhavnagar State's territory pay an "ad valorum" duty of 15 per cent (British Tariff duty) when entering the Jamnagar States limits. Similarly Bhavnagar State charges land custom duty at 15 per cent on all imported foreign articles of merchandise coming through any of the Kathiawar ports. Local produce is exempted from this duty. Other States of Kathiawar i.e. Porbandar, Rajkot, Junagadh have also special rules and regulation for internal traffic. This net-work of custom charges, entangles the internal trade of Kathiawar. Instances are not rare where ordinary non-dutiable articles e.g., old containers, pieces of cloth, camera plates, photograph goods etc., which are not imported from any foreign ports but which are generally brought in Kathiawar from Bombay or other Indian cities, are charged custom duty at 15 per cent "ad valorum" by some of the Kathiawar States resulting in a stoppage of internal trade. It sometimes happens that it pays a trader to import by rail from Viramgam to Bhavnagar his merchandise that has gone from Jamnagar to Viramgam by rail instead of getting it direct from Jamnagar to Bhavnagar. By this method the trader saves his 15 per cent duty. In these circumstances, the internal Kathiawar trade is so much damned that it rehuires immediate attention of all the States concerned.

RAILWAYS & PALITANA PILGRIMS.

Owing to the settlement of the Palitana Jain dispute, many Jains from all parts of India, specially from Gujrat and thereabout, come on pilgrimage in good number. The rush at present is due to the general belief among the Jains that they cannot climb the hills after the first half of Ashwin. The approach of the monsoon after this time makes it difficult to climb the hills. Just at present there are only two trains running on Sihar Palitana section, one reaching Palitana at about 11 in the morning and the other at 10 in the evening Naturally pilgrims prefer the morning train and in order to reach Palitana in the morning they have to pass Viramgam at mid-night. The plight of third class passengers at Viramgam and in the train between Viramgam and Palitana is pitiable. The trains are awfully crowded. The passengers are packed like sardines in a bottle. Some of the passengers in order to save themselves of these hardships prefer a second class journey from Viramgam to Palitana. There too, they meet the same fate. There is the scarcity of the carriages and very little accommodation is given to second class passengers. Some are given room in first class comparments which are changed into second class and labels to this effect are also put on the carriages. If the tag or the label is removed by some one during your journey at night, you are asked by the Bhavnagar State Railway authorities to pay the difference of fares between first and second class with penalty. Passengers are thus suffering for no faults of theirs. It must not be forgotten that the pilgrims are a great source of income to the railways concerned, viz., B. B. and C. I. and B. S. Ry which ought to introduce further facilities and accommodations for these pilgrims. Will the authorities look into this matter

BHAVNAGAR MAHARAJA SAHEB.

Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar although still a minor is taking great interest in the State affairs after his recent return from England. He recently held an interview with all the heads of the department. He saw also the Municipal Councillors. His love fos his subjects either rich or poor is praiseworthy. The acceptance of garlands from his subject of depressed class at the time of his arrival in Bombay bears a good testimony to this. Similarly the request of the students of the Depressed home (Antivaja Ashram) of Vartej to accept their handspun yarn garlands was cheerfully granted. The special train was stopped for the purpose for 3 minutes at Vartej Station for this function. The Minor Maharaja Saheb was delighted to see the students of the Ashram, so clean and so well trained. As morning tells the day, one may expect a good deal more for the depressed class at the time when the Minor Maharaja Saheb ascends his 'Gadi'.

NO SIGN OF RAIN.

There are still no signs of rain. The cultivators have tilled their farms and are eagerly waiting for rain, the absence of which is causing great anxiety. Although one sees occasional clouds in the sky, they are dispersed by strong winds which are generally accompanied by dust storms. The maximum temperature is also high. Rain in another week or so is a necessity.

STRIKING RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

DUTY OF THE STATE

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission of Agriculture on Cooperation and Agricultural services:—

A thorough investigation of the economics of the bone-crushing industry is required before the establishment of bone-crushing factories at suitable centres can be recommended.

The known deposits of natural phosphates in India offer no important possibilities as a source of fertilisers.

Co-operative agency offers the best prospects of assistance to the departments in seed distribution. Use might also be made of private seed agents.

The selection and distribution of pure seed of all crops should be controlled by the agricultural departments in the manner best suited to the local conditions of each tract and it would be unwise to lay down any rigid lines of policy to be followed.

SUB-DIVISIONS OF HOLDINGS.

The conclusions and recommendations in the chapter dealing with Sub-division of Holdings may be summarised as follows:—

The four district problems to be dealt with are: the subdivision of the holdings of right-holders; the sub-division of the holdings of cultivators; the fragmentation of the holdings of right-holders; and the fragmentation of holdings of cultivators.

The sub-division of the holdings of permanent right-holders is chiefly due to the laws of inheritance customary amongst Hindus and Muhammadans.

In some parts of the country, agricultural holdings have been reduced to a condition in which their effective cultivation is impossible.

The average area held by each right-holder is small, and there are a very large number of such holdings under two or three acres.

Sub-division is more pronounced amongst cultivators than amongst right-holders.

Sub-division amongst cultivators is aggravated by the lack of alternative means of livelihood, which drives multitudes to grow food for bare subsistence.

Fragmentation amongst right-holders' holdings is chiefly due to the customary method by which the law as to division of property amongst heirs is carried into effect.

Where the soil is of uniform quality or where the differences are not great, fragmentation is an evil of the first magnitude.

Fragmentation of cultivation is a far worse evil than the fragmentation of land of permanent right-holders. It is also much more extensive and has been carried to greater extremes.

Sub-division is retarded where restrictions are imposed on the alienation of land.

The proposal to form impartible "economic holdings" is open to objections.

The only measure that appears to promise relief from the evils arising from fragmentation of right-holders' holdings is the process known as consolidation of holdings.

STRIKING RESULTS.

Some very striking results have been achieved on these lines in the Punjab through the agency of the Co-operative Department.

The work being done in the Punjab should not be regarded as unsuited for adoption elsewhere without very careful and persistent enquiry into the local difficulties.

An Act has been passed in the Central Provinces which gives power to a proportion of not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area to agree to the preparation of a scheme if consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders. This legislation should prove of value.

Certain principles which should be embodied in any legislation designed to promote consolidation are laid down.

In several provinces, opinion is in favour of action somewhat on the lines followed in the Punjab.

The initiative should not be left to the spontaneous action of the right-holders, but the State should undertake propaganda work, should explore the actual situation, and should also bear the cost in the early stages. Difficulties should not be allowed to become an excuse for inactivity.

Fees on transfer and mutation fees should be remitted in cases of consolidation, and consolidation should not be made a ground for enhancement of land revenue at the next settlement.

State action in favour of consolidation, where it is introduced under a permissive Act, should be taken in a guarded manner. Special areas should be selected for notification and full enquiry should be made into the opinion of the right-holders before any measure of compulsion is enforced.

IRRIGATION.

There should be a periodic revision of the position in regard to all outstanding irrigation projects (paragraph 275).

The relaxation of the financial rules which formerly governed the construction of protective works should furnish a stimulus to the construction of this class of works.

Further investigation and experiment should be undertaken before a final decision against the sale of water by volume is reached.

No reduction in the capacity of an outlet should be made in individual cases if it is found that irrigation is done over a larger area than that for which the outlet was designed.

No change should be made in the agency charged with the distribution of water but the formation of irrigation "panchayats" should be encouraged.

The construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works should be entrusted to a special agency.

The department entrusted with the charge of pumping and boring operations should make detailed investigations into the economics of tube well irrigation and should also carry out a systematic survey of subsoil water supplies.

Government assistance in regard to the construction of tube wells should be limited to the provision of information, of technical advice and of finance, where required, on the "taccavi" system and to placing boring equipment and skilled labour at the disposal of the landholder on payment of a moderate fee.

The assistance of the Indian universities in irrigation research should be enlisted.

The necessity for a central station for irrigation research has not been established but the work of each provincial station should be reviewed from time to time by a committee appointed by the local government in consultation with the Central Board of Irrigation and the Council of Agricultural Reseach.

The interchange between provinces of officers engaged in research on irrigation is desirable.

CO-OPERATION.

The main activities of the co-operative movement must continue to be directed to the expansion of the rural credit system.

Further effort to fulfil the standards laid down by the Committee on Co-operation in India is required.

An inquiry into the working of the co-operative movement on the lines followed in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Madras might, with advantage, be undertaken in other provinces.

The best man available should be selected as Registrar of Co-operative Societies and should hold the appointment for not less than five years or more than ten.

There should be an officer under training in all provinces to succeed the Registrar.

Deputation to study the co-operative movement in Europe is desirable both for the registrars and for officers under training to succeed them.

There is justification for a larger contribution from government funds to the expenses of the movement in backward tracts, such as some of the minor administrations.

Government should give liberal assistance in the early stages to the more specialised forms of co-operative activity such as consolidation of holdings, adult education, irrigation and the like.

The resolution passed by the Conference of Registrars of 1926 in favour of the establishment of land mortgage banks is endorsed.

Land mortgage banks should be established under the provisions of the Co-operative Acts.

The guarantee of interest on the debentures of land mortgage banks is the most suitable form in which assistance to these banks can be given by Government.

Government assistance to land mortgage banks in the form of subscription to their debentures is not recommended.

Land mortgage banks should provide a suitable agency for the distribution of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The debentures of land mortgage banks, the interest on which is guaranteed by Government, should be added to the list of trustee securities under the Trustees' Act.

The issue of the debentures of land mortgage banks should be controlled by a central organisation.

Land mortgage banks should only be organised after the most careful preliminary enquiry and their constitution and working should be as simple as possible.

For some years to come, there should be an official member of the committee of management of each bank.

Co-operative societies for a single purpose are to be preferred to multiple purpose societies.

Preference in the purchase of the requirements of government departments should be given to co-operative societies, provided that no financial loss to Government is thereby caused.

RURAL INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Industries located in rural areas are at present unimportant from the point of view of their demand on labour.

The multiplication of industries of the ordinary commercial type, such as cotton ginneries, rice mills and sugar refineries, supplies one solution of the problem of spare-time employment in rural areas.

Of the suggestion made for the establishment of new industries, that of an increase in the number of implement firms throughout the country seems to offer, on the whole, considerable promise.

While the establishment of such implement firms must be left to private enterprise, Government can render valuable assistance in training staff.

Government can help to train the more progressive artisans to manage and repair improved types of machinery.

There are opportunities for the development of a poultry industry which Government can further, principally by a carefully planned programme of experiments and a careful recording of the results.

The opportunities for improving the condition of the general mass of cultivators by the establishment of rural industries are strictly limited.

As a general principle, it may be laid down that the chief solution of the problems of the cultivator is intensification or diversification of his agriculture.

The question of organising village artisans on a co-operative basis should receive the attention of both the departments of co-operation and industries in every province. Government might in special cases make advances to artisan co-operative societies for the purchase of improved machinery.

There are indications that, as industrialism spreads, the tendency will be to multiply the number of small factories. This tendency will be to the cultivator's advantage.

The co-operative movement can play an important part in linking up the cultivator and the cultivator's produce with these localised factories.

Technical education and co-operative organisation are the only means by which the smaller industries can hold their own in the intensive competition of modern times.

Government may do much to assist the mutual adjustment between the larger industries and agriculture by its policy in respect to communications and the development of power; by technical education; and by the collection of marketing information.

In the case of the smaller industries, Government will have to be prepared, for a long time to come, to advise and make suggestions for development.

When a new industry is being started, Government may have to make itself responsible for it in its pioneer stage.

The Director of Industries should be an experienced administrator.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.

The Director of Agriculture should be an officer combining administrative capacity with high scientific qualifications.

If an officer with the requisite qualifications is not forthcoming in the Agricultural Department of a particular province when a vacancy in the directorship occurs, the local Government should, in the first instance, turn to the Agricultural Department of another province or, failing that, to the Indian Civil Service.

In the matter of pay and status, the Director of Agriculture should be on an equality with the heads of other important departments such as those of Public instruction and Forests.

The pay of principals of agricultural colleges should be Rs. 1,500—50—2,000. The special pay at present attaching to these posts should be abolished.

A system of post-graduate research scholarships should be instituted, the scheme for which should be administered by a sub-committee of the Council of Agricultural Research.

Promotions to research posts in the superior provincial agricultural services from the provincial agricultural services should be permitted in cases of outstanding merit.

The teaching side of the agricultural colleges requires strengthening and the professorships and certain senior lectureships should invariably be filled in the future by officers of the Indian Agricultural Service or officers in Class I of the new provincial agricultural services.

A post-graduate course should be an essential qualification for direct recruitment to the administrative branch of the superior provincial agricultural services where the candidate has undergone his previous training in a provincial agricultural college or an Indian university.

This course should not be regarded as a substitute for the possession of practical experience.

Travelling scholarships should be instituted for graduates or holders of diplomas of agricultural colleges who intend to take up private work.

No changes in the methods of recruitment and the conditions of service of the provincial agricultural services are recommended.

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF LEWIS PETROLEUM CO.

WANTED BY THE POLCE

RANGOON, June 28.

Under the orders of the Commissioner of Police the local office of Messrs. Miller Blythe and Company has been closed in view of the action taken by the C. I. D. in Madras.

A reward has been offered by the Police Commissioner for information leading to the arrest of J. Wilkins described as the Managing Director of Messrs. Lewis Petroleum Company Limited and the Mutual Estate and Buildings Company, Limited, who is wanted by the Calcutta Police on a charge of cheating. Wilkins is said to have posed under the following aliases:—Thomas William Perrett, Blythe Perrett, Neville Herbert Perret, Kenneth Williarde and James Watson.—A. P.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER

LATE ANDHRA RATNA

(From Correspondent.)

SITANAGARAM, June 24.

In the demise of Andhra Ratna Duggirala Gopalakrishniah, Andhradesa has lost a most arresting personality. He had been suffering from Consumption for nearly three years, to which he succumbed on the 10th instant at Guntur. He was but 39 at the time of his death. He was popularly known as the Hero of Cheerala and Perala. In 1921, he led a neat fight against the Government who had forced a Municipality on the unwilling people of Cheerala and Perala, 15 thousand people under his gallant lead, deserted the two villages, and lived outside the villages during the hot summer for the vindication of their rights. Mahatma Gandhi blessed the struggle. Verily, it may be said, he moulded heroes out of clay. He was the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee in 1923 to 1924, for a period of five months and was largely responsible for the compromise then effected between the swarajists and the no-changers. Besides, he was a great literary genius, with a large fund of humour. He was a great Rama Bhakta and was popularly known as Ramadas Gopalakrishniah. The void created by his too premature demise is indeed hard to fill.

His dead body was carried from Guntur to Cheerala, a distance of forty miles in a huge procession on foot consisting of over twenty thousand people, led by Desabhaka Konda venkatppiah, who walked all the distance.

SREERAMARAJU'S BIRTH-DAY.

On the 21st instant Rajahmundry observed the 32nd birthday of Sjt Alluri Sreeramaraju. There was a huge procession bearing the photo of Sjt Raju, with music and national flags, after which there was a monster meeting held at Sraddhanandghat. Mr. D. Narayanamaje M. L. C. presided.

Messrs. Vennoti Satyanarayana President East Godavari Congress Committee, Madduri Annapurniah, member A. I. C. C. and others made eloquent speeches befitting the occasion. Inspiring verses and songs were read by Sjt. R. Venkatappa of Sitahagaram on the hero.

POLICE NERVOUSNESS.

Mr. Annapurniah referred at length to the flutter caused in Police Circles, at the news that a special number of the weekly "Congress" of Sitanagaram, would be published on the occasion. The Police Circle Inspector of Rajahmundry with a number of Police constables, encamped at Sitanagaram for five days and surreptitiously tried to get the special number and the photo of the great hero and failed. These revelations were made by Mr. Annapurniah to the audience, and he asked, why the Police should have felt so nervous at the publication of a photo of the Raju. The (Govt.) he said, issued a communique saying that Raju was shot dead, and they issued a photo of the dead body to the wide world. And now what was the cause, he asked, for the flutter in Police circles at the mere thought that a photo of the Raju would be published? He wanted the audience to see how far this point would help to solve the controversy going on in Andhradesa, as to whether, after all, Raju is dead.

The photo and the Congress special number were freely distributed at the meeting.

Messages of Dr. B. Pattabhai Sitaramiah, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Swami Govindhanand, Arjunlal Seth, S. L. Silam and S. K. Poopala, two puminent Andhra citizens of Bombay, paying their homage to the Andhra hero were read at the meeting amidst thundering applause.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR POONA SESSION

Among the resolutions to be moved in the July session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. V. N. Jog will move:

"This Council disapproves of the resolution issued by Government on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the Bill for the amendment of the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, relating to the principles of revising the assessment of land revenue should be drafted in consultation with non-official members of this Council before it is submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

INQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITION.

The following resolutions will be moved by Mr. R. S. Asavle:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint at an early date a committee with adequate representation of Labour thereon to investigate and report upon the best way of improving the condition of the textile workers in the Bombay Presidency with special reference to the system of recruitment, hours of work, system of leave, wages, housing, insurance and maternity benefit."

MUSSALMAN WAQF ACT.

The following resolutions will be moved by Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch:—

"This Council recomends to Government that the exemption granted by Government to the Dawoodi Borah community from the operation of the Mussalman Waqf Act of 1923, should at once be withdrawn and the said Waqf Act be forthwith made applicable to the said section of the Muslim community."

"This Council recommends to Government that an independent committee of inquiry consisting of non-officials be appointed to inquire into and to report upon the soundness or otherwise of the Sukkur Barrage scheme and to make necessary suggestions for the prosecution, curtailment or modification of the said scheme."

"This Council recommends to Government that the Development Department chawls at Worli be let out to the textile workers of Bombay at rents which they could fetch at present."

"This Council recommends to Government that transport facilities and adequate police protection be provided for the workers residing at the Development Department chawls at Worli."

"This Council recommends to Government not to maintain a separate department like the Information Bureau and to dissolve the said department at an early date."

"This Council recommends to Government to request the Government of India to expedite the revision of the Meston Settlement concerning the income-tax revenue of the Presidency and allot a fair proportion of the said revenue to this Presidency."

SEPARATE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

"This Council recommends to Government that for the healthy growth of labour and for dealing with labour and industrial problems in the Presidency it is necessary to maintain a separate department for labour as before and that the department be separated from the Department of the Information Bureau."

"This Council recommends to Government that a committee with non-official majority may be appointed at an early date to inquire into the problem of unemployment in the Presidency and in Karachi and Bombay in particular and to suggest ways and means for meeting the said problem."

"This Council recommends to Government to introduce legislation for the registration and licensing of money-lenders on the lines of the Money lenders Bill recently passed in the Punjab Legislative Council so as to protect the interests of the agricultural and working classes in matters of fabricated accounts and usurious rates of interest."

"This Council recommends to Government that within two months of the close of every session they would be pleased to announce what action they have taken or propose to take on each of the decisions of the Council arrived at during that session."

"This Council recommends to Government that the manner in which replies are sometimes given to questions put to Government by honourable members of the House should be made more satisfactory."

The following resolutions will be moved by Khan Saheb A M Mansuri:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with non-official majority to inquire into the various grievances and sources of discontent among the tenantry of talukdars and inamdars of Gujarat and to suggest measures for redressing.

YOUR EYE

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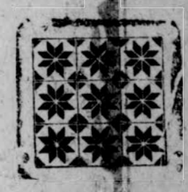

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK.

PRICES EARLY DECLINE 11 POINTS —LONG LIQUIDATION—UNFAVOURABLE PREDICTED OVER EASTERN BELT—ACTIVE SHORT COVERING—PRICES IMPROVE 53 POINTS—SLIGHT RELAPSE—FUTURES 37 TO 31 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, June 28.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points and ruled easy and recorded a decline of 11 points when July option touched 22.02c., which proved to be the lowest point of the day. At this level the market steadied and improved on renewed buying by speculative interest and at 11 a.m. October was quoted 22.17 i.e. a rise of 15 points. In the following hour a further rise of 3 points was established and at noon July was dealt in at 22.20. In the afternoon weather reports were unfavourable and the prediction of unfavourable weather over Eastern belt caused active short covering which resulted in a rise of 53 points from the lowest. There was a small relapse towards the end of the session and as a result of day's trading, futures recorded a rise of 37 to 31 points. Spot prices were steady and closed at a rise of 35 points to 23 cents.

The New Orleans futures market was firm and active and closed at a rise of 37 to 35 points. Spot prices improved 38 points to 22.80.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop at the end of the present month at 67.6 per cent. against 68.9 per cent. at the end of the last month. This estimate shows a deterioration of 1.3 per cent. for the month. They state that the crop outlook is unfavourable and recommend purchases only on breaks.

A cable received from Dallas in Texas states that Boll-weevils have started puncturing squares.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. in reply to their cable enquiry have received a cable stating that the acreage is likely to be 8 per cent more.

The rapidity and extent of the recent advance in the prices of American Cotton, apparently led to the development of an overbought condition. June crop prospects seldom from a reliable indication of the ultimate outturn and in view of hysteric buying by speculative interests and the weekly weather report not conforming gloomy outlook, we believe crop reports are exeggrated to some extent. Prices may be pushed higher by a half cent from the present level when we believe, cautious short sales will prove profitable.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	22.50 plus .37
October	22. plus .35
December	22.53 plus .35
January	22.32 plus .34
March	22.19 plus .31
Middling Spot	23.00 plus .35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	22.55 plus .37
October	22.17 plus .35
Middling Spot	22.80 plus .38

NEW YORK.

New York, June 28.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	22.17
October	22.36
January	21.97

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	22.20
October	22.39
January	21.99

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

July	22.21
October	21.87
January	21.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 28.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 28.

Demand Bills	487.18

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 28.

Coffee Fair Rio No. 7 quality) spot:—15-3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 28.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
July/Aug. delivery sellers 28/9.
Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
Sept/Dec. delivery buyers 29/0-3/4.

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED QUIET—FURTHER BAD WEATHER REPORTS—RUSSIAN BUYING—SALES 9,000—FUTURES 3 POINTS HIGHER TO 4 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, June 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 3 points and declined further on long liquidation. Later on reports of further bad weather and Russian buying caused a rally and the market closed at a rise of 3 points for the near months and 4 points decline for distant deliveries. Spot sales amounted to 9,000 bales and Spot prices improved 9 points to 12.22d. per lb.

Egyptian futures closed irregular at a rise of 11 points to a decline of 13 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28.

	Opening	Closing
June		11.87 pl.03
July	17.78	11.81
August		11.76
September		11.71—.01
October	11.64	11.65—.02
November		11.55—.03
December		11.54—.03
January	11.54	11.54—.03
February		11.49—.04
March	11.50	11.49—.04
April		11.46—.03
May		11.46—.03
June		11.44—.04
Middling Spot		12.22 pl.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	9,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28.

Scinde Fully Good	8.95
Scinde Fine	9.20
Scinde Superfine	9.45
Bengal Good	8.70
Bengal Fully Good	8.95
Bengal Fine	9.20
Oomra Good	9.25
Oomra Fully Good	9.55
Oomra Fine	9.85
Broach Fully Good	10.45
Broach Fine	10.70
Broach Superfine	10.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 28.

June	20.20	—.10
July	20.37	—.03
August	20.52	plus .11
September	20.75	plus .01
October	20.98	—.03
November	21.07	—.13
December	21.12	—.13
January	21.10	—.12
February	21.10	—.12
March	21.13	—.12
April	21.13	—.12
May	21.14	—.12
June	21.14	—.12
Sakellaridis F.G.F Spot	21.00	—.05

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 28.

Silver: China and India sold. America bought. Market uncertain.

Spot	27-7/16
Forward	27-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 28.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, June 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July/Sept. per ewt. 13/1-1/2.
Oct/Dec. per ewt. 13/3.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Sept per ewt 13/2.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per ewt. 13/2-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Parcels:
July/Aug. shipment paid 49/6.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Parcels:
June/July shipment sellers 49.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:
Arriving paid 51/1-1/2.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
June/July shipment sellers 51/6.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

PROGRESS OF MONSOON

FEEBLE ON THE WEST COAST

POONA, June 29.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon remains feeble on the West Coast but has extended in the central parts of the country. The Bay current has given heavy rain in Assam but is still weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Berar, Central Provinces East, Konkan and Hyderabad North and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central India Hyderabad South, Coorg, , Malabar and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Central Provinces West and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy Kyaukpyu and Minbu half an inch each; Amherst and Myitkyina one and a half; Rangoon one; Dibrugarh five; Sibsagar seven; Cherrapunji four; Barisal, and Dinajpur three quarters; Jalpaiguri one; Darjeeling a half; Purnea, and Sutna a quarter; Amraoti, Pendra and Jagdalpur three quarters; Kanker one; Khandwa, Indore and Malegaon a half; Bombay and Hanamkonda one and a half; Aurangabad and Cochin a quarter; Cuddapah a half; and Mercara three quarters.

Forecast:—An increase in the West Central Provinces and East Central India and an extension into East United Provinces.—A. P.

WEATHER IN INDIA

RAIN FALL GENERAL IN KONKAN.

Bombay, June 29.

The monsoon remains feeble on the west coast, but has extended in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad North, the Konkan, the Central Provinces East and Berar, and local in the Madras Deccan, Malabar, Hyderabad South and Central India, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces West. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the Central Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in Central India, the United Provinces and Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the south of the Central Provinces and most of the Deccan, and drier and warmer in the east and north Punjab, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana and parts of Gujarat. Temperatures were above normal in the Central Provinces West. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 112 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Indore	0.51"
Akola	0.27"
Amraoti	0.83"
Khandwa	0.53"
Hoshangabad	0.07"
Jubbulpore	0.04"
Nagpur	0.05"
Raipur	0.10"
Chanda	0.80"
Ratnagiri	0.01"
Karwar	0.10"
Malegaon	0.42"
Ahmednagar	0.03"
Poona	0.08"
Sholapur	0.01"
Bijapur	0.0855
Aurangabad	0.33"
Calicut	0.20"
Cochin	0.20"
Trivandrum	0.02"
Cuddapah	0.39"
Bellary	0.03"
Cocanada	0.01"

BOMBAY.—
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—
Colaba Observatory 1.30"
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 24.95"
(7.40" above normal.)
St. George's Hospital 1.40"
J. J. Hospital 1.18"
Maximum temperature 88 deg. (2 deg. normal.)
Minimum temperature 76 deg. 1 deg. below normal.)

HALF YEARLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

District	Station Since last telegram	Total 1st June to date telegram	Annual normal.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Panch Mahals Dohad	0 00	3 30	28 85
West Khandesh Nandurbar	0 00	2 04	22 61
Hyderabad (Deccan) Nanded	0 16	6 49	38 50
Dharwar Dharwar	0 12	3 43	32 05

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN DECCAN

POONA, June 28.

The monsoon has been normally active in the Deccan, but is feeble elsewhere.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in Hyderabad.

Burma, including the Bay Islands:—Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma, and at a few stations in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.3 in., Kyaukpyu 1.7 in., Akyab 0.8 in., Bhamo 0.4 in. and Myitkyina 0.8 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Tennasserim and north Burma. Mandalay recorded the highest maximum temperature of 100 degrees yesterday afternoon.

Northeast India, including Orissa:—There has been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, and local rain in Assam and Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa and Bihar; Dibrugarh reports 0.5 in., Sibsagar 1.1 in., Gauhati 0.6 in., Silchar 0.7 in., Cherrapunji 1.6 in., Narayanganj 0.5 in., Berhampore 1.4 in., Hukitala 0.4 in., Hazaribagh 0.3 in., Ranchi 0.2 in., and Naya Dumka 0.4 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The other climatic conditions were normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Local rain has fallen in Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East and the Central Provinces; Benares has had 0.2 in., Khandwa 0.3 in., and Raipur 0.9 in. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the Central Provinces West. Maximum temperature was above normal in the United Provinces West, Central India East, Berar and the Central Provinces, and the minimum in the Central Provinces West. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 103 degrees at Jhansi and Agra.

Northwest India:—Skies are moderately clouded in Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, upper Sind and Gujarat. Maximum temperature was above normal in Rajputana East and Gujarat. Dalbandin recorded the highest maximum temperature of 110 degrees yesterday afternoon.

The Peninsula:—Rainfall has been general in the Konkan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Mysore; Malegaon reports 0.5 in., Aurangabad and Parbhani 0.4 in. each, Nizamabad 4.3 in. Hyderabad 0.8 in. Cuddapah, Chitaldrug and Mercara 0.3 in. each and Bombay and Karwar 0.2 in. each. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is more moist than usual in parts of the Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in Mysore, and below it in the Madras Deccan. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 101 degrees at Madura and Trichinopoly.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Station.	Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1928 to dat
Port Blair	85	79	0.3	15.9
Rangoon	94	77	0.1	26.7
Bassen	88	77	..	26.9
Mandalay	100	80	..	0.8
Gauhati	93	79	0.6	7.2
Chittagong	88	77	0.3	35.2
Calcutta	91	81	..	15.9
Burdwan	91	81	T	27.5
Cuttack	93	77	..	9.1
Ranchi	86	75	0.2	9.2
Patna	93	81	..	5.2
Benaresa	89	81	0.2	5.5
Allahabad	97	82	..	0.7
Cawnpore	97	81	..	2.6
Lucknow	94	81	..	3.9
Jhansi	103	86	..	0.8
Agra	108	86	..	0.9
Bareilly	99	82	..	3.0
Meerut (a)	..	..	..	1.6
Delhi	102	83	..	2.2
Ludhiana	106	88	..	0.9
Lahore	105	85	..	1.1
Salkot	106	85	..	0.6
Rawalpindi	103	85	..	0.4
Lyallapur	104	80	..	2.8
Multan	109	85	..	0.
Srinagar	91	60	..	0.3
Peshawar	108	85	..	0.
Quetta	92	61	..	0.
Jacobabad	109	87	..	0.
Vyderabad	103	82	..	0.
Karachi	89	82	..	0.
Kikaner	104	84	..	0.3
Jodhpur	105	85	..	0.
Jaipur	105	84	..	0.6
Ajmer	102	84	..	0.7
Deesa	103	82	..	0.1
Bhuj	97	78	..	0.
Rajkot	102	79	..	0.
Veraval	88	83	..	0.
Surat	95	83	..	3.1
Bhavnagar	99	82	..	0.2
Ahmadabad	103	82	..	0.3
Neemuch	95	77	0.1	1.1
Indore	91	76	..	3.4
Akola	98	77	..	6.8
Amraoti	97	78	..	5.0
Khandwa	98	79	0.3	3.2
Hoshangabad	102	83	..	2.1
Saugor	99	80	..	1.6
Jubbulpore	98	81	..	3.5
Nagpur	100	80	..	4.3
Raipur	94	74	0.9	6.7
Chanda	95	78	..	5.2
Bombay	90	78	0.2	23.7
Ratnagiri	85	79	..	87.3
Karwar	83	76	0.2	50.3
Malegaon	90	74	0.5	3.4
Ahmadnagar	87	72	0.1	10.6
Poona	91	73	0.1	1.5
Sholapur	89	73	..	6.9
Bilapur	87	72	0.1	4.5
Belgaum	83	69	..	7.1
Aurangabad	89	71	0.4	5.2
Gulbarga	88	73	..	9.3
Raichur	89	72	0.3	7.8
Hyderabad	91	72	0.8	3.3
Bangalore	88	68	..	2.5
Mysore	88	68	..	1.8
Mangalore	86	75	T	25.7
Calcut	88	76	..	27.9
Cochin	86	77	..	17.4
Madura	101	81	..	0.
Trichinopoly	101	80	..	0.1
Madras	100	83	..	0.2
Bellary	91	75	..	1.0
Cocanada	99	81	..	1.3
Maymyo	80	65	..	5.5
Shillong	78	66	..	13.5
Cherrapunji	74	66	1.6	77.9
Simla	74	63	..	3.1
Mount Abu	..	70	..	1.8
Pachmarh	89	73	T	3.1
Colombo	87	77	..	6.5

Law of Nature Never Fails.

A leading Parsee Solicitor, Hornby Road, Bombay, writes: (full address on application):—

For about a year now I had a sudden attack of nervous complaints connected with trouble in the heart region coupled with dyspepsia and flatulence. I consulted Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and remained under his treatment for about three weeks. I am pleased to say that my NERVOUS COMPLAINTS HAVE ALL DISAPPEARED and though I am told that a complete cure would take about a couple of months I feel very much better now and am in a position to take the full quantity of food which before I dreaded to take, without experiencing any discomfort. (Sd.) .....

A gentleman, Bombay, writes: (full name and address on application):—

I had been suffering from STRICTURE in the canal, due to Gonorrhoea for many years; and now find practically cured with Dr. **TANDON'S** treatment within a month and a half. I have not left his treatment and I mean to continue for a month more. I tried with many Doctors of Bombay for so many years without any remarkable result, I even made to pass sounds but to no effect. It is really a miracle to have cured the stricture with internal medicines which were given in very small doses. (Sd.) .....

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY RAIN FALL

Bombay, June 29.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 29-6-28 Colaba Point 1.30, Fort 1.40, J. J. Hospital 1.18.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 24.95, Fort 28.35, J. J. Hospital 23.44.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 29.66, Fort 32.98, J. J. Hospital 26.3.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 4.54, Fort 4.04, J. J. Hospital 5.73.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 29.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.737 inches (.041 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.693 inches .067 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (1.8 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees (0.8 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wnd at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 24.95 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 24.96 inches.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

RISE IN RAW COTTON VALUES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)

Bombay, June 29.

Money:—Further easiness has characterised the money market with an additional decline in the rate for call funds which are now quoted at 4 1/2 per cent. Although mid-yearly requirements may exert a temporary influence, nevertheless the trend is distinctly downward. The trade demand continues to lessen, the latest fall being about Rs. 280 lacs. While the latest statement of the Bank shows a borrowing against Inland bills of rupees one crore, it is understood that this amount has since been repaid. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4 per cent. two months 3 1/2 per cent. three months 3 per cent. six months 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd June 1928, shows an increase of Rs. 133.44 lacs in the cash balance of the bank which now stands at Rs. 12,55,12,000 as compared with Rs. 18.95 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.43, an increase of 1.84 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all decreased by Rs. 132.11 lacs, Rs. 40.57 lacs and Rs. 53.68 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 106.17 lacs to Rs. 6.43 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 53.35 lacs to Rs. 72.19 crores. The bank rate remains at 6 per cent.

Even allowing for easy monetary conditions, the security market has been quiescent with slight price declines. 3 1/2 per cent. paper was slightly down at Rs. 75-8. 1945-55 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 106-9, 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans receded to Rs. 101 and Rs. 102 respectively. 5 1/2 per cent 1928 Bonds were unmoved at Rs. 105-2. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102-12 and Rs. 103-15 and 1932 at Rs. 105-9. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 111. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan stands at Rs. 88 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93/12.

The currency return of the 22nd instant indicates a decline of Rs. 192.74 lacs in note circulation to Rs. 177.41 crores. Silver coins and bullion have increased by Rs. 106.68 lacs to Rs. 96.80 crores and by Rs. 0.57 lacs to Rs. 3.48 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India declined by Rs. 27.13 lacs to Rs. 41.83 crores with an corresponding increase of a like amount in securities in England. This is probably due to the realisation of part proceeds of the recent sales of Government silver. Internal bills of exchange show a decrease of Rs. 3 crores, leaving a balance yet to be paid to Government of Rs. 1 crore. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 73.30.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 22ad June 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities

		(in crores.)
Notes in circulation	...	Rs. 177.41
Rupee Redemption	...	Rs. 40.00
	...	Rs. 217.41
Total		Rs. 217.41

Assets.

		(in crores.)
Silver coin and bullion	...	Rs. 86.96
Rupee securities	...	Rs. 41.84
Internal bills of exchange	...	Rs. 1.90
Gold securities	...	Rs. 54.98
Gold coin and bullion held in India	...	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin and bullion held in England	...	2.87
	...	Rs. 217.41

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liawilities is 40.29.

N. B.—The Gold Standard Reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

The Government of France has approved the measure for the legal stabilisation of the franc at 124.21 to the pound. The bill provides the abolition of the forced currency established on August 5th, 1924. The new franc of the finances of 900 will consist of 65.5 milligrammes of gold. Though convertibility of notes into gold is assured, a limit has been fixed for this exchange by mutual agreement between the Ministery and the Bank of France. The Bank must maintain a gold reserve of at least equal to 35 per cent. of the notes in circulation. Five and ten silver franc pieces will be minted upto an amount not exceeding three milliard francs to replace the existing notes. The embargo on the export of gold and silver is raised.

Exchange.—In the early part of the week quietness prevailed in exchange particularly for near deliveries. However at the close the position of near was somewhat better with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-7/8d. and buyers at 1s. 5-29/32d. In the forward market conditions have been steady throughout. Few export bills have appeared and the enquiry for bullion continues light. The following are the forward rates:—June to August 1s. 5-7/8d; September/October 1s. 5-29/32d; November 1s. 5-15/16d. and December/January 1s. 5-31/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has declined again from $4.87-15/16 to £4.87-19/32. Belgian francs and the Italian lira kept unchanged at 34.91 and 92.75.

All tenders for sterling received on the 27th June have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 4th July 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Gold.—Large arrivals of gold accompanied by quiet trading have had a tendency to weaken prices. Ready which opened at Rs. 21-6-9 declined to Rs. 21-6-3 at the close. The off-take is poor at about 11,000 tolas per day and stock on had are up to 4 1/2 lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns remained steady at Rs. 13-7-6 both for ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold remained almost unchanged at 84s. 10 1/2d. except for one day when it fell to 84s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 4th July settlement and Rs 21-8-4 and Rs 21-7-6 for 2nd August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £52,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 51,03,342 in bar and coin.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April last amounted to 48,549 ozs. as compared with 48,017 ozs. for March 1928 and 48,290 ozs. for April 1927.

Silver.—Extensive operations as well as wide price movements have been the feature of the silver market this week. Early reports of the announcement that five and ten French franc notes were to be redeemed by silver coins occasioned a flurry in the local market. However, later advices from London to the effect that the Bank of France held nearly 70 per cent of her total requirements altered the situation. During mid-week and more particularly towards the end, long operators in Calcutta realising the oversold position of the Bombay dealers in Calcutta market attempted to profit thereby. Bombay operators likewise sensing the condition began covering. In consequence the premium on near over forward widened to as much as 9 annas per 100 tolas, but subsequently narrowed to about 4 annas due to sales by importers. The final outcome the situation is awaited with keen interest. China banks again showed little interest, but large sales were registered for American account. It is significant to note that the present technical position of the markets in India is more largely affecting silver values than factors in Shanghai as is usually the case. The price of ready pursued an erratic course opening at Rs. 62-3, then mounting to Rs. 63-3. From this figure it mell to Rs. 62-9, but advanced sharply to Rs. 63-10, and declining to Rs. 62-14 finally closed at Rs. 62-15. The offtake has lowered to the average of 80 bars a day. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3,600 after allowing for fresh arrivals and railing of 400 bars to Calcutta. It has been announced that the Suprema Court of the United States has rejected the application of the American Silver Producers' Association compelling the United States Treasury to purchase the balance of silver in terms of the Pittman Act. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London kept steady round 2s. 85 8d. with slight fluctuation on either side. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 27-9/16d and 27-1/8d. for ready and 27 1/2d. and 27-3/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63-10 and Rs. 62-3 for ready, Rs. 63-10 and Rs. 62-4 for 9th July settlement and Rs. 63-2 and Rs. 62-3 for 6th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visiable supply from London to India is about £165,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 583 bars and Rs. 6,724 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £197,500.

Shares:—A fair amount of trading including both fresh and carry-over business maintained prices in the Share market, and the undertone was steady throughout. More activity was apparent in the cotton mill section. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 897-8—902-8; Century Rs. 412-8—411-4—415; Central India Rs. 502-8—505; Crescent Rs. 162-8—166; Fazulbhoy Rs. 868-12—860—863-12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 257-8—250; Madhowji Rs. 81-4—80; New Great Rs. 261-4—233-12—255; Pearls Rs. 565—561-4—563-12; Simplex 131-4—115—125 and Swadeshi Rs. 488-12—485—486-4.

With battered prospects of a termination of the labour disturbances at Jamshedpur as a result of the publication of the terms by the Agents to end the lock-out, Tata steel shares have improved in prices, Ordys. being quoted at Rs. 80 and Defds. at Rs 295. Andhra Valleys and Tata Hydros were in demand at Rs. 730 and Rs. 1,107-8. Alcocks receded slightly to Rs. 381-4. Bombay Trading shares steadied up to Rs. 827-8, closing at Rs. 825. Bombay Trams were almost unchanged at Rs. 157-8. Cement shares maintained steadiness, Bandis being quoted at Rs. 25-4. Indian Cements improved from Rs. 361-4 to Rs. 371-4, and Katni Ordys. from Rs. 267-8 to Rs. 271-4, with Defds. rising from 1,000 to Rs. 1,020. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1,490 and Contributories at Rs. 370. Bank of India shares were slightly up at Rs. 95, while those of the Central Banks were unchanged at Rs. 26.

Calcutta:—Hessians advanced from Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 19-12, while jute shares in the Calcutta market have been steady throughout with improved prices.

YARN MARKET.

A sharp rise in raw material combined with the continuance of the mill strike in Bombay with hardly any signs of an early settlement has produced a better feeling in the yarn market all round particularly in Indian yarns where prices experidneed an advance of about 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. in several qualities. There has been scarcity in particular brands where fancy prices have been demanded by sellers and although buyers do not show any inclination to effect purchases in big lots at the present level of prices they have to buy small quantities just to cover their immediate requirements even at fancy prices. Very great scarcity has been in evidence in No. 2 to 8-1/2s. yarn where demand has been comparatively better than in medium and higher counts. Reports from consuming districts go to show that it is with very great reluctance that the hand loom weavers have been paying these high prices in as much as they are not in a position to compete with the mill made cloth or with the inported Japanese cloth if they purchase yarns at such high level of prices and weave them into cloth. In any case they have to pull on and consequently they have no other course but to effect purchases in very small lots at these prices much against their will. Calcutta and Rangoon do not show much improvement but Southern India markets have been sending better reports. There has been improvement in other yarns in sympathy with cotton and as the stocks are not large therefore improvement is not improbable if cotton keeps steady at or about this level.

English Yarns:—Manchester prices have advanced further and although several offers have been on cable from this side prices offered being much too low only small business has been booked. Slightly better prices have been obtained by the dealers in their stock lots.

Japanese Yarns:—There has been a better enquiry during the week for single as well as two-fold grey yarns in which prices have shown a further advance and import houses have been able to do small quantities at somewhat better rates. In mercerised yarns prices have remained unchanged as the arrivals have been heavy.

Sampin has been showing a further rise in sympathy with cotton whereas exchange remains unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Owing to continuance of the mill strike demand from the mills has practically ceased and as the demand from handloom weavers continues to be slow, in view of further weakness reported from manufacturing districts, prices have been declining in this class of yarns.

Indian Yarns:—Stocks at the mills have considerably reduced and so also stocks with the dealers in the local market have been very small. There has not been very satisfactory offtake naturally on account of much higher prices but the turnover during the week under review has been comparatively better than during the last two weeks. There has ben improvement in demand from Busrah, Egypt and several other markets which have been purchasing small quantities particularly in 6s. and 8s even at higher rates. On the whole if the strike continues further it is very probable there will be very great scarcity in several yarns for which fancy prices will have to be paid by the buyers.

The outlook in yarns is certainly more hopeful and we look for gradual advance in prices.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, June 28.

During the week under report, a quantity of about 500 tons Seebpore Poniati ex s.s. Hakuho Maru is sold at Rs. 16/8 per ton c.i.f. A cargo off Durban Navigation Natal Coal is reported to have been fixed for June shipment by Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. at about 23/9 sh. per ton c.i.f.

The market is absolutely lifeless, and there is no hope of revival, until the mill-labour strike is to an end.

No steamer is now discharging Coal in the stream.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:

1-7-28 s.s. Cambrian Countess, Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

17-7-28 s.s. Carlow Castle, Durban Navigation, Natal, Turner Morrison and Co.

20-7-28 s.s. A steamer, Deshargarh Coal, Andrew Yule and Co.

22-7-28 A steamer, Victoria and Baraboni, Choomilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Natal Group Coal ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/4.

Burnside Natal Coal June shipt. C.I.F. 24 sh.

Durban Navigation Natal June shipt. C.I.F. 24/3 sh.

Deshargarh C.I.F. Rs. 16/12; ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/4.

Seebpore Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 16/8; ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18.

Victoria Baraboni C.I.F. Rs. 16.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 28.

The stocks of ready sugars has practically exhausted and with whatever goods a dealer is asking fancy prices which is quoted Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 while goods to arrive within this week is quoted Rs. 15-0-0. Regards forward positions with the report from Java that the Trust will store the sugar and is not selling at this low prices, there was good effect on all the markets and prices have been advanced by three to four annas per cwt. in all positions. Fair business has been done in White Javas June Shipment at Rs. 8-11-0 to Rs. 8-14-0, July/September at Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-14-0, October/December at Rs. 8-13-0 to Rs. 8-15-0 and January/March at Rs. 8-15-0 to Rs. 9-2-0 all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with fair demand and small business doing. Java reported a steady market with good business doing chiefly for India.

American Terminals fluctuated with six cents while London Terminals fluctuated within 3d. per cwt.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O no stocks.

T M O May Rs. 9-10-0 eq. sh. 14/6 F B Harbour.

T M O June Rs. 8/14/0 eq. sh. 13/4 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. Rs. 8-13-6 eq. sh. 13/4 F B Harbour.

T M O Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/15/0 eq. sh. 13/5 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan/March Rs. 9-1-0 eq. sh. 13/9 F B Harbour.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. Gulab and Co., Karachi, dated 26th instant:—

Railway Shares:—The business in Railway shares has been done on a smaller scale. The Sind Lights have been a quiet market with buyers still out for Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds at Rs. 90 per share.

In the Electric section the Karachi Electries have more sellers while the Hyderabad Electries are still wanting. The Ajmere Electric issue has been fully subscribed and Karachi has liberally responded to the issue.

The report of the Karachi Bank is out and makes a very poor reading. It shows considerable reflection on the Management of the Bank and we hope to comment over it shortly.

The New Zealand Perpetual Forest Bonds are being hawked and we shall advise the prospective investors to satisfy themselves that the concern is not a mushroom Company. The proceedings instituted by the Company against Messrs. Forbes and Lund, the leading Share Brokers of Bombay should expose interesting revelations.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 29.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 71/10, Highest 57/13/6, Lowest 51/8/6, Closing 51/13/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/10/3, Highest Nil, Lowest 4/10/1-1/2, Closing 4/10/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 57/4, Highest 57/6/6, Lowest Nil, Closing 57/6.

COTTON REVIEW

The following is the weekly Cotton review issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee on the 30th inst., showing a rise of Rs. 18/ in Broach Cotton for July/August delivery:—

The American market continued to advance also this week but more actively and registers a nett rise of 140 points. With the exception of Monday when there was a small decline of 14 points, the market has been advancing everyday on speculative and general buying, unfavourable crop conditions and continued excessive rains which have caused grassy fields and created a danger from the Boll-weevil. The weekly weather report turned out to be less unfavourable than generally expected inducing profit-taking and it was generally expected that a reaction was due, but contrary to this expectation another sharp advance was reported at the close of the week due to active covering by shorts. The highest for the October position touched during the week was 22.75 on the 28th instant and the lowest 21.16 on the 22nd instant, the range for the week being 159 points.

Our local market is Rs. 18 higher. It did not fully follow the advance in America owing to profit-taking and pressure from professional operators and option-dealers but as America continued to advance our market had to follow. Later the feeling here was in favour of a reaction. Yesterday our market was closed but the quotation is raised owing to the rise in America. Yesterday's quotations:—Broach-July/August Rs. 416; Broach-April/May Rs. 427. Oomra-July, Rs. 385; Oomra-Dec/Jan- Rs. 395-1/2; Bengal-July Rs. 351; Bengal-Dec/Jan. Rs. 354. The highest rate during the week was Rs. 416 for Broach-July/August and Rs. 427 for Broach-April/May on the 29th instant and the lowest Rs. 399-1/4 for Broach-July/August and Rs. 406-1/2 for Broach-April/May on the 23rd instant.

The bullish opinion we again expressed in our last Review has materialized and the prices show a substantial advance. Although the official weekly weather report has been better than expected the reports in private cables have been generally alarmistic, one Liverpool cable stating that the crop accounts could hardly be worse. On the other hand, couple of American friends consider the advance too rapid and have been in favour of a good reaction. We feel that the market is still strong with a firm undertone but after a considerable rise, a reaction may come. We are against the short side but are not against securing profits on a part of the holdings in strong markets. We favour purchases on good opportunities as market will probably still go higher.

INDIAN COTTON GINNING RETURNS.

Week ending 15th June.	1928.	1st Sept. to 15th June. 1927-28	1926-27.
Madras ...	15055	250306	261192
Bombay ...	14558	837007	713257
Sind ...	237	121215	128639
Bengal ...	1177	36783	36172
United Provinces ...		158439	176731
Punjab ...	283	728547	620165
Central Provinces ...	116	425672	343301
Berar ...	2964	930221	746714
N. W. F. Provinces ...	...	...	965
Ajmer/Merwara	153	38763	36014
Burma (a)	...	29420	42938
Jodhpur State (a)	...	7930	4995
Alipura State	...	216	1827
Rajpipla State	...	17528	18856
Jaipur State ...	244	15064	9458
Baroda State ...	1739	102058	94077
Nabha State ...	...	27426	20996
Cambay State (b)	...	3810	1891
Alwar State (d)	...	168	1363
Holkar State (b)	...	121121	+
Katosan State	...	...	...
Hyderabad State (a)	...	481886	...
Barwani State	...	12551	11849
Nawanagar State (a)	...	762	12802	...
Chhota Udepur State (c)	...	...	4364	...
Parbander State	1463	12936	...
Savanur State (a)	...	1281	...
Bhopal State (c)	...	14527	...
Idar State (a)	74	1386	...
Ratlam State (a)	...	10713	...
Total	... 38825	4411140	3268795

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 28.

Charatered Bank Of I. A. & C. ... £21-3/4

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) ... £140-1/2

P. & O. Banking Corporation ... £9-1/2

National Bank ... £55

Eastern Bank ... £7-1/8

Funding Loan 4 per cent ... £90-5/8

Conversion Loan ... £78-1/8

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101-3/4

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent ... £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan ... £61-1/4

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... £71-1/4

Consols ... £56

War Loan 5 per cent ... £101-5/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent ... £94-5/8

LONDON METAL.

London, June, 28.

Copper, English Best Selected, ... £66-5/8

Copper, Braziers, ... £76-1/2

Yellow Metal, ... £65-1/2

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, ... £21-7/8

Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, ... £13-3/8

Tin, English Ingots, ... £212-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June, 28.

Total Bullion ... £172,800,000

Public Deposits ... £23,900,000

Other Deposits ... £105,600,000

Government Securities ... £ 30,700,000

Notes and Coin ... £ 55,800,000

Currency Notes Outstanding ... £267,500,000

Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities ... 43.08 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, June 28.

T T. Berlin on London 20.30-7/8

T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.10-1/2

T.T. Brussels on London 34.91

T.T. Madrid on London 29.45

T.T. Milan on London 92.70

T.T. Berne on London 25.20

T.T. Paris on London 124.10

T.T. London on Prague 164.50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—

June/July shipment sellers £9-10-0.

Castorseed, Bombay:—

June/July shipment sellers £17-15-0

Rapeseed Toria ton:—

June/July shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, June 28.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—

June/July shipment sellers £17-12-0

Linseed Calcutta ton:—

July/Aug. shipment sellers £17-12-6.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

July/Aug. shipment Hull sellers £15-12-6

Linseed Bombay ton:—

June/July shipment nominal £18-5-0.

PHOSFERINE Wonderful for Vigour and Vitality

F. M. "Tiger" Short, Ex-Service overseas, *writes*:—

"I AM a great admirer and believer of the wonderful effects and properties of Phosferine, and can without hesitation recommend it very strongly to my brother athletes, physical culturists, etc. I personally found and tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I am sending you this letter and my recent photograph of my own accord, which you can make use of in any way you like. I am merely trying to illustrate my candid opinion and the great benefit I have derived from Phosferine, which I consider the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking The Greatest of all Tonics, and I always find success in each individual case." (C/o Post Master, Rawalpindi, India. 18th September, 1926.)

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical,

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Delta" sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Attached—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 2.

Result of B.Hy. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Vishnuprasad H. B. Mehta, of Baroda will make various personations in the hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SHRI UDDICHYA TOLAK HITVARDHAK MANDAL.

A monthly meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday), at Bhuleshwar, opp. Church at Vaidya Vamanrao Dinnath Barhaspurvala's dispensary, at 7 p.m.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Chuch Gate Street to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Y. M. M. A. will be held at the Talimul-Muslimin Hall at Jacob Circle on Sunday (the 1st prox.), at 11-0 a.m. (S. T.).

PATHARE PRABHU CO-OP. H. SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of this Society will be held at its Registered office near Alibless Baug to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POONA ANGLO-URDU HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, will be performed on Friday, 6th July, at 5-15 p.m. H. E. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay will distribute the prizes.

UNIVERSALITY OF VEDIC RELIGION.

Swami Onkarasachhidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Universality of Vedic Religion" on Sunday, 1st July, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, Bazargate Street.

KUCHELA UPAKHYANAM.

Bramha Sri Rasu Sastrigal, who is well-known in South India, will give a discourse (patanam) on Kuchela Upakhyanam from Bhagavatham, to-day, (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. at No. 22, Nanji Ladha Building, G. I. P. Matunga. His presence in the city of Bombay on his way to Benares has been taken advantage of by inviting him to give a discourse on the above subject.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee, a public meeting will be held in the South Indian Association Hall, Matunga on Monday, (2nd July), at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to support the Bardoli Satyagraha when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. Hans Quilling will speak on the German Youth Movement in the hall of the Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty with the aid of lantern slides accompanied by musical composition to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public condolence meeting of the Maharashtriyans will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. in the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Hall to mourn the death of the Marathi Novelist Mr. Nath Madhav when Shrimant Raoji V. J. Shantidershet will preside.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. Moreshwar Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, will deliver a lecture (under monthly Lecture Series) on "Asoka" to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the P. P. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay, when members are requested to be present. Mr. Bhalchandra Raoji Durandhar will preside.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

"A" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Such of those as want to contest in the next General elections to the B. P. C. C. from this Ward must enrol their names at the office of this committee on or before the 30th June 1928.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga, (G. I. P.), to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BENGAL CLUB, PAREL.

The president and members of the Bengal Club, Bombay will be "At Home" to Mr. K. B. Roy, Vice-President of the Club on the occassion of his leaving Bombay at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday in the Club premises at Parel.

ALTERATION.

Owing to the transfer of the Football Match, "Bombay Gymkhana versus B. B. R. A.," to Saturday, the 7th July, the broadcast running commentary for July the 4th will be cancelled on that date and will take place instead, on Saturday, the 7th July 1928.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on the 27th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" carrying Bombay Mails of the 23rd instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 28th instant.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

To support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act meetings of tenants will be held in the following places:—

1. Tei's and Pansare's Chawls, Chinchpokli to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m.
2. Keshav Naik's Chawls, Kandewadi to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m.
3. Husseini Buildings, Delisle Road, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m.
4. Khatri's Chawls, Gai Wadi, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Under the joint auspices of the Maharashtra Mitra Mandal and Students' Social Union a public meeting will be held in the Hall of the General Education Institute, Dadar, (near Tilak Bridge) on Sunday (the 1st prox.), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. B. G. Parelkar, B. N. Bhagwat, Pleader, N. S. Chetty, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, G. B. Nare, Dr. M. B. Udgaonker and others will speak on "Religious Education in Municipal Primary Schools". Swami Shambhudananda of Sri Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will preside.

BANK PEONS' UNION, BOMBAY.

On the 24th inst. an extraordinary meeting of the Bank Peons' Union of Bombay was held at Nana Shankarsheth's Temple at Tardeo. Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the President explained to the men the benefits of the Union and the office-bearers were appointed. Among other resolutions passed were that the managers of the Banks were requested to furnish rules and regulations of the Banks to the Union, also that Provident Fund and Pention should be asked for.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-30 a.m.—Recital of Indian Gramophone will broadcast a Variety Programme.

11-30 a.m.—Recital of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Close Down.

7-0 p.m.—Indian Programme. Students' Night.

9-0 p.m.—Time Signal: Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin and Market Prices.

9-15 p.m.—"We" Present Ourselves. A New Style Show Produced By R. A. Applewhaite. Musical Numbers by Arthur L. Jones.

10-30 p.m. approx.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Swami Vishwanandaji of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram on Sunday, the 1st July, 1928, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Buddhism in its Relation to Hinduism."

"DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT"

IMMEDIATE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES URGED

POSTAL CONFERENCE OPENS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 29.

The ninth Provincial Conference of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, Madras Circle, commenced here to-day, Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding. About a 100 delegates and several distinguished outsiders were among those present. Mr. Waman Ramchander Naik, Chairman of the Reception Committee, complimented the Union on its excellent work and specially referred to the unique example set by the Hyderabad Branch of the Union in enlisting as its member every employee irrespective of grade. Enumerating their various grievances he particularly referred to the recent revision in scales of pay, which he considered to be still inadequate, and "differential treatment" of Madras Circle, compared with Bombay and Calcutta circles in various matters.

Mr. Tarapore Mukherjee, General Secretary of the All-India Union, in a spirited speech, deprecated differential treatment between postal and telegraph workers. He said that the combined post and telegraph offices were dealing with more telegrams than telegraph offices, but the cost of the latter was five times that of the combined post and telegraph offices. He urged immediate redress of their grievances.

The annual report of the Madras Circle was unanimously adopted.—A. P.

(The report of the presidential address of Mr. Joshi appears on Page 13.)

DISCUSSION OF DRAFT MEMORANDUM

MR. GHAZNAVI'S STATEMENT

SIMLA, June 29.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi in a statement to the Associated Press says: Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, M.L.A., and Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.L.A., arrived at Simla from Calcutta on the 27th in connection with the meeting of the Muslim Central and Provincial Legislatures Association to consider the draft memorandum on behalf of the Association for presentation to the Simon Commission. As announced, a meeting was held at the residence of Malik Firoz Khan Noon. Those present discussed with Sir Muhammad Iqbal the memorandum of the All-India Muslim League. Copies of the memoranda from the various provincial organisations, prominent persons and suggestions from members unable to be personally present at Simla were also considered. With a view to co-ordinating the points raised and the views expressed in the various memoranda, Mr. Ghuznavi, Dr. A. Suhrawardy and Sir Muhammad Iqbal were requested to go through them and meet at the residence of Mr. Noon Day to day and submit the final draft for the approval of the sub-committee to be appointed for the purpose. It was also decided to circulate the draft memorandum to the members of the Association for eliciting opinions and placing it with the opinions for final adoption at a meeting of the Association to be held at Simla at an early date. Thirty-four new members have joined the Association since its last meeting, and its membership is daily on the increase. The Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan and other prominent gentlemen are expected to attend the meeting on Saturday."—A. P.

STUDENTS' MEETING FOR BARDOLI

With reference to the "Bombay Students' Bardoli Day" to be observed on Wednesday, 4th July, students' meetings will be held at the various colleges as mentioned below, to pass a resolution in support of the Bardoli Satyagraha Movement:

St. Xavier's College, Monday, 2nd July, at 1-45 p.m.

Sydenham College of Commerce, Monday, 2nd July, at 2-10 p.m.

Elphinstone College, Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1-30 p.m.

Wilson College, Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1 p.m.

Students of respective colleges are requested to attend.

AID OF RS.36000 TO RED CROSS

DISPOSAL OF BALANCE OF "5 H. LTD."

Sir Reginald Forde, late Managing Sir Reginald Forde, "late Managing Director" of 5 H. Ld., writes:—

It has now been ascertained that the final balance of funds available for distribution is Rs. 36,000. This sum would normally have been divided between the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, and the Nursing Associations of St. George's Hospital, Sir J. J. Hospital and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Thanks, however, to the courtesy and kindness of the Committee of the above named Hospital Fund and Nursing Associations, who have agreed to waive their claim in favour of the Red Cross, this Institution, which benefits all hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, and did not appeal for funds in the cold weather 1927/28, will benefit by the sum of Rs. 36,000.

The late Directors of 5H. Ltd. feel sure the public will accord their argument with this final distribution.

KAZI SYED STREET FRACAS

EXCITEMENT STILL PREVAILS

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULTS

As ragards the fracas at Kazi Syed Street which took place on Wednesday night, our representative visited the locality last night and he reports that inspite of all Police precautions and private efforts for conciliation considerably excitement still prevail and some incidents of stray assaults took place yesterday also.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES

CORONERS JURY'S VERDICT

Two motor accidents occurred in Bombay on Thursday which unfortunately proved fatal. In the first case, a motor car No. Z-4624 driven by Shivram Bhau was going along Frere Bridge at Grant Road when it knocked down a milkman named Dhondu Daji. It appeared from the evidence that Dhondu was trying to cross the road and did not notice the motor car as a bullock cart was in front of him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

In the second case, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of rash and negligent driving against Abdul Rahim, a motor lorry driver, who knocked down Ramchandra Pandu a pedestrian in Abdul Rehman Street and then ran the lorry against a motor car which was too considerably damaged. The skull of Abdul Rahim was fractured by the heavy fall and his ribs were also broken. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died on the way. The jury returned the verdict as above. Abdul Rahim was then arrested and will be charged at the Mazagaon police court.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

G. D. A. RESULTS

The following thirty-nine candidates from the above Institute have passed the Government Accountancy Diploma Board's Examination held in April 1928 out of the ninety-five sent up:—

(1) S. C. Nayar, B.A., (2) C. Soundara Rajan, B.A., (3) S. N. Kapadia, B.A., (4) P. Narasimhachar, B.A., (5) V. S. Thakore, B.A., (6) V. A. Narayan, B.A., (7) K. C. Bhalla, B.Sc., (8) A. J. Wagle, B.A., (9) S. V. Deshpande, B.A., (10) G. Sheshadri, (11) B. A. Shah, (12) S. S. Bijur, (13) S. S. Junnarkar, (14) R. M. Bhagat, (15) J. B. Tavares, (16) B. D. Bakshi (17) S. K. Kerkar, (18) B. S. Moses, (19) N. M. Marfatia, (20) A. R. Kelkar, (21) S. H. Sadar, (22) S. B. Raut, (23) P. L. Dalal, (24) N. V. Naik, (25) S. Viswanathan, (26) S. S. Iyer, (27) I. M. Pai, (28) P. P. K. Iyer. (29) D. B. Sarovar, (30) R. V. Subramanian, (31) H. K. Buch, (32) S. K. Naravi, (33) N. S. Borkar, (34) B. V. N. Rao, (35) K. Raja Raman, (36) G. R. Dhakras, (37) V. V. Wagle.

G. D. C. A.

(38) R. P. Limaye, B.A., LL.B., (39) K. K. Desai, B.A.

The following candidates who also passed the G. D. A. Examination this year from other institutions took their Revision Coaching from this Institute:—

(1) H. Bahl, (2) N. B. Choudhary, (3) M. D. Donde, (4) Herbert Joseph, (5) N. D. Kapoor, (6) S. C. Khan, B. Sc., (7) R. B. Malva, (8) Parlia Hiralal, (9) A. N. Soni, (10) A. S. A. Iyer.

"BOMBAY STUDENTS' BARDOLI DAY"

PROGRAMME FOR JULY 4

The following is the programme for the "Bombay Student's Bardoli Day" (July 4):—

(1) Sale of token Buttons in Remembrance of Bardoli in Schools and Colleges;

(2) Sale of one anna Exercise Book entitled "Youth Shall Reshape the World";

(3) Public Meeting in Fort (place to be announced later on) 4-30 p.m.

(4) Monster procession at 5-30 p.m. The following will be the route of the procession:

Hornby Road, Crawford Market, Mulji Jetha Market, Sheikh Memon Street, Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road, Prarthana Samaj, Sandhurst Road, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, and Chowpatty.

Admission to the public meeting will be by tickets of Rs. 10, 5, 2|8, 1 Annas 8 and 4.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1928.

The "Evening News of India" is at it again. The campaign of vilifying the Bardoli movement proceeds apace in its columns.

* * * *

Its correspondent from Poona has been coached up, by some extremely impartial individuals no doubt, whose anger against "outsiders" like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has moved them to gird up their loins to save the Bardoli peasants from "agitators. He is coached up, I repeat, as regards what the Government of Bombay have done "in carrying out the idea of the Joint Parliamentary Committee."

* * * *

The correspondent is a cuteha person. Otherwise he would not have committed the "betise" of explaining that the Government have carried out the idea of the Committee to a "limited extent."

* * * *

According to him they did this "notably when they accepted in 1924 a resolution passed by the Legislative Council by a large majority calling for the appointment of a Committee to consider the legislative regulation of assessments."

* * * *

The public memory is not so shor. as to forget that when this Committee sent in its report the Government's comment on it was hostile and that its recommendations were given a cold douche.

* * * *

They flout the views of the Committee they themselves appointed whose most important recommendation was that assessment should be brought under the control of the legislature. That is how the Government of Bombay carry out to a "limited extent" the idea of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

* * * *

Here is a gem from the "Muslim Outlook". I did not know that Mahatma Gandhi was the "worst enemy" of Swadeshi in India, but the Lahore paper is definite about it.

* * * *

"The worst enemy the Swadeshi movement in India has ever had is, not the Lancashire cotton industry, or the Government which is said to support it, but Mr. Gandhi who fouled the issue by declaring Indian mill made goods to be as objectionable to the true patriot as the products of Manchester and Japan."

* * * *

So now we know. Light has come from Lahore and we shall be able better to judge the perfidy of the Mahatma. But his method of "fouling the issue" does seem quite queer.

* * * *

Nobody has championed the cause of the Indian mill-owners after the publication of the Textile Committee's report more warmly and more enthusiastically than Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

And he has never, never said that Indian mill made cloth is taboo to the patriot.

* * * *

"Olympia Horse Show".

"Donkey turnouts".

Headlines in an evening paper. And quite right too. Why should the horses have everything their our way? Time for the donkeys to have their place in the "Olympia" sun.

* * * *

He—"You look a sensible girl. Let's get married."

She—"Nothing doing. I am as sensible as I look".

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

MR. JOSHI ON BREAKDOWN

WILL NEGOTIATION BE RESUMED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 29.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, interviewed regarding the Bombay mill strike situation said although the conference between the mill-owners' representatives and labour leaders had broken down over the question of the standardisation of wages he hoped the arrangements which had been made for the representatives of both sides to meet informally and try to understand from each other's view points, the details of the scheme prepared by millowners might lead to resumption of negotiations. Meanwhile the strike would continue with unabated vigour and determination. Relief measures, which had already been taken, were capable of standing a long strain.

CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN.

Mr. Joshi proceeded to say that the real cause of the breakdown of the negotiations was the disagreement on the question of standardisation of spinners' wages. Everybody agreed the wages in the spinning department were lower than they ought to be, and labour leaders found that under the millowners' scheme the wages would be still further reduced and the number of men in the department would also be reduced. They could not, therefore, agree to the scheme.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW.

Asked about the recent announcement made by the Simon Commission, Mr. Joshi expressed himself in entire agreement with the views of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jayakar that no fundamental change in the constitution of the Commission had occurred and nothing had happened to alter the boycott decision.—A. P.

PRESS PROPAGANDA

MR. JHABVALA'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

How great is the need for a central Labour Press for Bombay was never felt till now. Now that we are in the midst of a heavy crisis both in relation to the textile factories and other industries we have been feeling a sheer want of proper press report and Press propaganda which the capitalists so well control. We have different papers for different Unions but one Labour paper is still to see the light of the day. The various papers in Bombay have at various times rendered us great disservice principally the leading imperialists paper the "Times of India" which has at various times put in my mouth words which I never spoke and published as facts what were entirely unture and inaccurate. Some time ago it stated that at certain railway meetings there were 500 and 600 men respectively whereas the actual voting by ballot which recorded the correct numbers of audience was 2958 and 939. Leave aside the votes of those who in the rush and crush, hubbub and noise avoided or neglected to vote, the men who lost their tickets, men who dropped their tickets. The Agent was misguided into believing that very few people were for a strike whereas a very large number of men were.

Secondly, the same paper in its issue of the 22nd. has portrayed me as the principal mover organising a General Strike in Bombay. If I was one I would be a superman indeed. But the fact is that for a number of years I have organised various classes of workers whose grievances the existing administrations have failed to redress. Therefore, all of them are attempting to assert themselves. If there was a common revolt at a certain psychological movement by the down trodden suppressed masses it is only a game in the huge progress of war. My struggle is only for bread and peace. Let the starving struggling workers have a full, morsel, good housing, pleasant living and I am prepared to go and rest in the jungles for the remaining portion of my life.

P. AND O. BANKING CORPORATION

DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT LESS TAX

LONDON, June 28.

P. and O. Banking Corporation Directors recommend a dividend of five per cent. less tax for the year ending 31st March.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK	June 29.
Previous Closing Rate	22.50
To-day's Opening Rate	22.47
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	22.30
Difference	—.20

LIVERPOOL	June 29.
Previous Closing Rate	11.81
To-day's Opening Rate	11.97
Difference	+.16
To-day's Closing Rate	11.89
Difference	+.08
Broach Expectation	413 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, June 29.

Silver Ready	27 0 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver forward	27 5 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 29.	Rs. a. p.
1st Settlement	63 1 0
2nd Settlement	62 9 0

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WANTED from 1st July, 1928, AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions at Poona. Write for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

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WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.
This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1928.

LUKEWARM TOWARDS THE RYOT

Press opinions on the Agricultural Commission's Report show that while the British and Anglo-Indian press is almost unanimous in belauding the report to the skies, the Indian press has unanimously pronounced it to be most disappointing. The gulf between the two views is significant. It is interesting to note that the "Statesman" is inclined to the Indian view and regards many portions of the report as "seas of platitudes". Platitudes can perhaps be forgiven, if only because Government have neglected so many of their elementary duties that lectures on fundamentals may not be entirely out of place, though they could have been less boring. A worse defect of the report is its lack of discrimination. It does not adequately discriminate between the important and the trivial, between the more and the less urgent, and between what is financially practicable and what is not. A careful reading of the report, however, discloses a subtle bias, perhaps unconscious, in favour of reform of administrative machinery rather than of men, of reform at the top than at the bottom. The report is enthusiastic about the welcoming and multiplication of departments but is lukewarm about the true needs of the ryot. It waxes eloquent over advanced agricultural research but boggles at the difficulties of compulsory education of the people. It stresses the risk of launching compulsion without the provision "of a sufficiency of trained teachers and of suitably equipped buildings." It is also content with a minimum of two teachers in the village schools; and even as regards this make-believe of education, the report promptly adds, lest it should seem over-generous, "We realise that financial considerations may militate against the provision of a second teacher for the small primary school." So the two-teacher schools are recommended by the Commissioners as only "the ideal to be aimed at". They also say: "The first essential for the spread of primary education is to bring public opinion to realise that efficiency can only be secured by the introduction of the compulsory system." This remark, obviously made to extenuate Government's apathy towards compulsory education, betrays amazing ignorance of the true state of things that people have long been convinced of the need for compulsion and have persistently demanded it but that Government's niggardliness alone stands in the way.

The most disappointing chapter in the report is that dealing with Rural Industries and Labour. This subject is rightly considered by most economists and social workers as a vital problem, if only because millions of peasants in the country are by climatic considerations forced to be idle for three to six months in the year. They cannot afford to leave their lands; and even if they can, organised and semi-organised industries can absorb not more than two or three per cent. of them now or in the near future, assuming that these industries will be extended rapidly. To these millions of peasants, therefore, who earn not more than Rs. 5 per month per head, subsidiary cottage industries are a vital necessity, even if they mean an extra income of three or four rupees per head. Which are the most suitable industries for this specific purpose? That is a question which all India anxiously expected the Commission to discuss and solve. Mahatma Gandhi's modest solution is Khaddar. His critics, who could not possibly doubt the need for cottage industries, expected the Commission to find a better solution if possible. The Commissioners practically say they have no solution. "The contribution which rural industries can make," they say, "in reducing the heavy pressure on the land is infinitesimal and in the nature of things, they cannot as a rule hope for ever to survive the increasing competition of organised industry." They "are afraid that an altogether exaggerated importance is attached to their development." Their only "chief solution of the problem of the cultivator is intensification or diversification of his agriculture." This is as much as to throw up one's hands and say that there is no remedy beyond improvement in agriculture itself. And a generation may elapse before there is any appreciable improvement in agriculture. The Commissioners airily talk of a number of rural industries such as small rice and sugar mills, implement mending, sericulture, carting, poultry farming, rope making, hand weaving, carpentry, lac-making, etc. Nobody denies the value of these industries. But the Commissioners themselves admit that these industries, except hand weaving and carpentry, are possible in very limited areas, demand much more skill, or capital or organisation than is easily available and at the best will absorb an extremely small fraction of the underemployed peasants. For the bulk of the peasants the Commissioners have no remedy beyond the intensification and diversification of agriculture. Judging by the past progress of intensification and diversification supported by Co-operation, the peasants may have to wait till the Dooms-day before they are able to get two good meals a day.

What is most extraordinary is that the Commissioners have not deigned even to discuss the merits of Khaddar, about which they have not said a single word but for a possible implied reference to it in the fraction of a sentence to the effect that "the women and girls of the family can fill their leisure moments with the spinning of various fibres." We did not expect the Commission, constituted as it is, to concede all that is claimed for Khaddar. But we did expect it to prove or disprove the claim that Khaddar is the best available spare-time cottage industry for the vast majority of destitute peasants, tied down to their lands but forced to be idle for at least four months in the year. The Commission's disdaining even to touch upon the question is verily outbureaucrating the bureaucrat. We cannot help remarking that this chapter in the report is not only perfunctorily written but that its treatment is prejudiced by considerations other than economic. Unable to shake the basic principle of Khaddar but apparently unwilling to admit the force of the principle, the Commissioners have sought shelter in tabooing the question altogether. This may be diplomatic but it is not honest.

"FRIENDLY TOUCH" WITH EIGHT CRORES.

The publication by "Forward" of a summary of the "notes" of a lecture given by the Chief of the General Staff in India to Divisional Commanders has evidently perturbed high military circles in Simla. There must be great chagrin over the fact that the new scheme of "improving" the Indian Army, which in Indian eyes only means "improving" the prospects and the efficiency of the White troops and their officers in this country at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, has been divulged prematurely and that the Indian Press and Indian politicians, warned of the impending danger from the military Moloch, are sure to be busy forcing attention to the need of real radical retrenchment on army expenditure instead of allowing it to increase. The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" has been presumably taken into intimate confidence by the sponsors of the scheme in India and he makes a futile and fatuous attempt to convince Indians that their fears are groundless. After the well-timed manoeuvre of taking a group of Indian politicians for a joy-ride on the Frontier, Military Headquarters in India possibly expected that the "friendly touch" thus established between them and Indian opinion would enable them easily to touch eight crores more to secure efficiency and modernisation, in the manner dictated by the British War Office. And this great move to spend more money is explained to be one of rigid economy. Indians are told that it is no good making a pother about all this, because all that is desired by Military Headquarters is that grants made in one year should not lapse into the general exchequer simply because they are not spent. The brilliant idea, in fact, is "to induce the Army to prevent waste". Indians will not be deceived by all this camouflage. They understand quite clearly, fortified by bitter past experience, that when the Military Budget shows retrenchment in one item, the amount saved has a way, under deft official strategy, of being spent on another military item. Nobody will deny that the Army in India should keep up its efficiency, but the question is whose efficiency. An Indianised Indian Army, a truly national army, will cost the Indian revenues much less and will, when there is the will on the part of the directing authority to achieve that object, remain as efficient as any in Europe. But the present scheme only means bleeding India more to satisfy the requirements of British Imperial defence, more money to be spent on the army of occupation and India is determined to oppose the new move.

INDIA AND THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The British Government have dropped the clause in the Administration of Justice Bill which provided for the appointment of two judges of Indian experience on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir Thomas Inskip in making this announcement said that the provision was "a very modest effort to increase the efficiency of the Judicial Committee" and the decision to drop it was made with great regret. The regret will not be shared by the Indian public which is not enamoured of the manner in which the Government are tinkering with the problem of a supreme court of appeal in this country itself. The Legislative Assembly refused to be party to share the expenses of the judges of "Indian experience" on the Judicial Committee, because it realised, as Mr. Goswami said during the debate, that the proposal sought to find comfortable billets for retiring Chief Justices and because it did not wish to perpetuate the system of Privy Council.

WHAT I SAW IN BARDOLI

VALLABHBHAI'S UNQUESTIONED SUPREMACY

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

With a view to see the real state of affairs in Bardoli, I went there on the 12th June, and saw the people of Afwa, Isroli, Sarbhon, Vadoli, Babla, Madhi, Syadla, Valod, and Vedchhi during the next three days. Everywhere I found that Mr. Vallabhbhai's word was law and that practically the authority of the Government was non-existent.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

People had voluntarily converted their houses into jails by locking them from the outside or chaining them from inside. They kept all attachable property, including mileh she-buffaloes, in one part of the house, using the other part for residential purposes. Many of the houses had only one door in front and one at the back without any windows or ventilators, and the reader can imagine, what must have been the sufferings of these unfortunate people, owing to the necessity of closing the doors to prevent attachments, and living with the cattle in the same house in darkness for the last four months. This is not all. The she-buffaloes and other attachable animals had to be practically kept in one place where they urinated and excreted, their hoofs had begun to rot and stink with vermin, and the air in the houses had become insanitary and foul, and the human beings that lived in them had to suffer all the consequences of such surroundings, simply because, the Bombay Government would not consent to appoint an impartial arbitrator to make an independent inquiry, and hear the complaints of the people of the Taluka, under a false notion of loss of prestige. There were other houses which had barred ventilators, and when one saw some of the inmates sitting there for air, he would instinctively feel that they were prisoners in their own houses.

ADAMANTINE WILL.

In spite of these sufferings, the spirit of the people has not been cowed down. They, one and all, are adamant in their will not to pay the increased revision settlement rates, come what may. In many villages, the lands have become "khalsa" (confiscated), but the cultivators say that the land is theirs, and that no power on earth has any right to deprive them of their possession, that the Government never brought it to Bardoli from beyond the seas, that at the most the Government may take some lumps of earth from such lands and please itself if it likes, that it was they and their forefathers who had cleared the jungle and made it cultivable by their own labourers. In fact, the cultivators claim the right of ownership of land, and refuse to be treated as permanent tenants, only entitled to possession, and liable to have the tenancy forfeited for failure to pay rent. Their contention amounts to this that "the land revenue is a tax and not rent," and hence their 'khatas' cannot be forfeited, and if they are forfeited the "Khatedars" are entitled to ignore the forfeiture, and cultivate the lands as usual, as if nothing has taken place. They are not prepared to give up possession of their lands to Government or to those who have bought them in auction sale, and as Mr. Vallabhbhai said on Bardoli Day in his speech at the mass meeting, thousands will have to be killed before the possession of the lands can be taken by others.

JAIL HAS NO TERRORS.

The Khatedars, whether Patidars, Ba-

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day.

Firm Attitude.

The firmness of attitude displayed by the Nanking Government which has now established itself as the Nationalist regime in the newly incorporated provinces of Chihli and Shantung, has evidently surprised the Foreign Powers. The Nanking Government is working in excellent harmony with the Governments of Hankow and Canton and the old game of playing one set of Nationalists in China against another has to be given up by European and Japanese vested interests in that country. Dr. Wang, in his interview with Reuter, gives a broad hint to these interests to open their eyes wide and take in the new situation. The Nationalist Foreign Minister's quiet businesslike assurance that Nanking has definitely replaced Peking as the new capital and the prompt methods adopted by the Nanking Salt Administration to secure the payment of the dues accruing to it "into Chinese banks as temporary deposits" are signs that China knows now how to stand on her own legs. The British Foreign Secretary may be sceptical about this and may show great concern about the future of "loan-agreements." He will have to deal respectfully with the new regime in China all the same.

A Present To Sir John.

The latest "concession" made by Sir John Simon to the Punjab co-operators has left the country cold. The "Pioneer" expresses accurately the Indian feeling on the subject when it remarks that the concession only indicates that Sir John now admits that he was wrong from the first in not granting Indians equality of status and that his admission implies "the invalidity of the body of which he is the chairman." But Indians have seen through this game of belated concessions much more clearly. They are aware that it is not in the hands of Sir John and his Commission to grant equality of status. Only the body that gave the Statutory Commission its status can accede to the Indian demand, that is the British Parliament and the latter shows itself supremely indifferent to the Indian contention. Sir John may very well accept the present Sir Phiroze Sethna makes to him of a wise saying of Abraham Lincoln. "Nothing is ever settled", said that great American, "unless it is rightly settled." He and his fellow-members should expect the boycott only to stiffen so long as they are prepared to continue their investigations as an All-White Commission. The best thing for them is to tell Parliament honestly that the co-operation they hope to secure in India is the co-operation of the sycophants. The Indian Liberal leaders whom they had originally hoped to draw in their net have not only refused to take the bait, but have led the agitation for stiffening the boycott. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, when he declares that the only course for India is "to leave the Commission more severely alone than it has hitherto been", gives a warning to the British people which they can ignore only to their own great disadvantage and the Commission's complete discomfiture.

Down With Child Marriages.

The meeting of Bombay women held on Wednesday to support the revised Sarda Bill against child marriages was not the first of the kind in the city nor is it going to be the last. Almost all local institutions of women have carried on for months past a strenuous agitation in support of the Bill and, to judge from the proceedings of their last meeting, they seem determined to carry on the agitation till the Bill is placed on the Statute Book. Lady Cowasji Jehangir, who presided over the meeting, charged the women of Bombay not to allow the cruel custom of child marriages, however ancient, to ride rough-shod over every sentiment of humanity. Mrs. Sirur, who moved the principal resolution in an eloquent and well-reasoned speech, gave a neat retort to the members of the Legislative Assembly who had observed that, marriage being a sacrament amongst Hindus, its sanctity might be impaired by penal legislation. She said that for the very reason that marriage was a sacrament it was necessary for the bride to be old enough to understand something of the sanctity of the sacrament and that it was they who countenanced the marriage of a girl of ten to a boy not much older and sometimes to an old man of fifty that impaired the sanctity of the sacrament. She also appealed to Government not to shirk their responsibility in the name of religious neutrality but to intervene promptly "when there is torture and inhumanity." No Government and no people can afford to disregard this appeal of Indian womanhood for justice and humanity.

One More Proof.

Mr. Sen Gupta has done well to denounce the blatantly propagandist character of the report of the Bengal Government on the working of the Reforms. The fraud of diarchy was nowhere more prominently exposed than in Bengal and it is not, therefore, surprising that the compilers of the report should seek to cover the failure of diarchy by attempting to make out a case for the unfitness of Indians to manage their own affairs. "It is wonderful", Mr. Sen Gupta points out with devastating irony, "that the report contains nothing but praise for the Reserved Half. It looks as if there had been no riot, no Bamangachi, no Kulkati and that the Governor as a symbol of Law and Order was always on the spot to deal with the situation." In fact the Calcutta riots and the other tragic incidents referred to by Mr. Sen Gupta provided one more proof—if a proof was needed—of the utter inefficiency of the present system of government.

"Indian Cyclopedia."

Mr. P. T. Chandra, the author of the "Indian Cyclopedia", deserves to be congratulated on bringing out an enlarged and much improved edition of his book. In its present form it is a rich storehouse of valuable information about India and will be found most serviceable by all students of Indian public affairs. Its contents are well classified under the following heads: History of India, Dictionary of Events, Indian Administration, Press in India, Indian National Congress, Feasts and Festivals, Indian States, Dictionary of General Information, Who is Who, and Woman's World. The book is a marvel of condensation, a vast mass of up-to-date information being packed within 450 pages. It is well printed and elegantly got up and is certainly cheap for Rs. 3. We understand that copies of the book are available at 168, Abdur Rahman Street, Bombay.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETHA

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN NATIONAL EDUCATION

(BY A NATIONAL GRADUATE.)

The seventh Convocation ceremony of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, which came into existence in the wake of the Non-co-operation movement, was performed at Poona, on Monday last at the hands of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya alias Dr. Kurtakoti who is the Chancellor of the University. It is noteworthy that since its inauguration, the university has sent out of its portals no less than 250 graduates in Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering. Besides the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor Mr. C. V. Vaidya, among those present were Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. G. K. Deodhar, S. M. Paranjpye and others. Even now, when it is customary to say that the non-co-operation movement is dead there are 54 students reading in the Tilak Mahavidyalaya, six in the Fine Arts College of Bombay and 990 in the 13 affiliated National Schools, spread in the Marathi-speaking Districts. Fourteen graduates were awarded degrees on the occasion of this convocation. The speech made on the occasion by Dr. Kurtakoti was very inspiring in which he appealed to the graduates to remain loyal to the ideals of their university by being strong, self-reliant and patriotic.

A WIDE FIELD.

It is interesting to review briefly what the past students of this useful university are doing. Most of the Arts graduates are engaged in as important walks of life and on average have achieved as much success as any graduates of any Government University. Except in Government Service where they are not taken, the graduates of the Vidyapeetha are doing well, a few of them doing good work in Marathi and English journalism, others practising as pleaders by appearing for the High Court Pleaders' examination, still others in business, agriculture and village organisation work. If the Municipalities, Local Boards, Co-operative Societies, Banks, Insurance Companies, trades unions and merchants show a preference for graduates of National Universities, of course, if they are found to be as good as others, there is no reason why a better type of patriotically minded public servants should not be available. Medical and Engineering graduates of the Vidyapeetha are also found to be successful men in life, which shows what a wide field is still there before private institutions for imparting professional and vocational training. Those who are running the university fittingly named after the late Lockmanya Tilak, as also the students who are showing enough independence, enterprise and grit by standing by it deserve all possible encouragement and patronage at the hands of their countrymen.

WANTED—A LABOUR COLLEGE.

To the Senators and Syndics of the Tilak University, I venture to make a suggestion for all that it is worth. It is well-known that with a view to spreading correct knowledge of the world-wide Labour movement, training trade union organisers and advisers for the working-class population of India, consisting of both workers and peasants, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala appealed in vain to Indian publicists to start a Labour college in India. Will it not be possible for the Tilak Mahavidyalaya to to start a specially equipped Labour Library for the benefit of such students as are interested in sociology and economics and would like to devote special attention to the study of trade unionism, Socialism, Communism, Chinese, Russian and Oriental history in general, et cetra? If such an idea is energetically taken up, I am inclined to think, that funds would not be wanting and men like Messrs. Joshi, Thengdi, Lajpat Rai, Chamanlal, Jawaharlal Nehru and internationalists and socialists abroad would easily lend a helping hand. I trust those connected with the Vidyapeetha will find it worth their while to consider this suggestion.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BE SUED

REVENUE RECOVERED FROM GIN PROPRIETOR

HOW AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT HELPS REVENUE OFFICIALS

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE AT BARDOLI

We understand that Mr. Naranji Dullabhaji Patel, the Proprietor of the Patidar Ginning Factory at Bardoli, sold and delivered, to or through Mr. Pathak, Cotton Superintendent, Agricultural Department, Surat, several bales of farm-seed cotton in the months of April and May 1928. Some of these bales were delivered to the firm of Mr. Chimanlal Premchand of Surat under instructions and on behalf of the Cotton Superintendent by Mr. Naranji Dullabhaji Patel in the beginning of May 1928.

Diverse part payments were made to Mr. N. D. Patel by and on behalf of the Cotton Superintendent, Surat, but the two sums, namely, Rs. 37,500 in respect of 81 khandies of cotton and Rs. 36,000 for 76 khandies remained due and payable by the Cotton Superintendent to Mr. N. D. Patel. With reference to Rs. 37,500 Mr. N. D. Patel received on 11-5-1928 a copy of letter addressed by the Cotton Superintendent to the Treasury Officer, Surat, intimating that the said sum of Rs. 37,500 received by him from Mr. Chimanlal Premchand was deposited with the Treasury Officer in pursuance of the Distraint Warrant received by him from the Collector of Surat. And as regards Rs. 36,000 he received another copy of letter addressed by the Cotton Superintendent to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Surat, intimating that the sum of Rs. 36,000 received from Mr. Chimanlal Premchand was deposited by him in the Surat Treasury as the amount was attached in pursuance of the Distraint Warrant received from the Collector of Surat.

MR. PATEL'S PROTESTS.

Mr. N. D. Patel has protested that the alleged attachments and Distraint warrants are entirely illegal and that the Cotton Superintendent is bound to pay to him forthwith the said sums of Rs. 37,500 and Rs. 36,000 making together Rs. 73,500 being the amount of the goods sold and delivered in the usual course of business.

It appears that the Agricultural Department and the Revenue authorities of the Surat District are combining themselves with the intention of appropriating the said sum of Rs. 73,500 or a large part thereof to the account of various Khatedars of the Bardoli Taluka in respect of the Revenue assessment which the Government claims from them.

It is a noteworthy point that Mr. N. D. Patel has since long paid up monies to the persons from whom he had purchased or got cotton, and he does not owe any money to any person in respect of 81 and 76 khandies of cotton sold through the Cotton Superintendent.

It will be seen that the Distraint Warrant and the attachments on these large sums are on the face illegal and high-handed. The proper course for the authorities would have been to pay the said sums to Mr. N. D. Patel and then to inform him not to pay any monies to particular defaulting cultivators.

Mr. N. D. Patel is a prominent Nationalist of Wankaner, a village of Bardoli Taluka. He is an indomitable Satyagrahi and a staunch follower of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. He has, now, through his solicitors Messrs. Amin and Desai given notice to the authorities concerned. The steps are now being taken to file a suit against the Secretary of State for India in Council and other officers concerned.

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

SAMPLE OF OFFICIALDOM IN BARDOLI

BOMBAY, June 29.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Manilal Kothari arrived here this morning from Bardoli. Mr. Manilal Kothari interviewed by a press representative said that the situation in Bardoli is as encouraging as ever before. Here, in Bombay, he said, well-meaning friends anxiously t[ake] of the prospects and possibilities of some kind of settlement with the Go[vern]ment, whereas in Bardoli and the villa[ges] people don't think of it even. They only think and talk in the terms of the struggle they are pledged to carry on f[or] the vindication of their honour and [just]ice under the ever-inspiring leader-ship [of] our beloved leader Sjt. Vallabhbha[i Pa]tel. Despite the untold sufferings they [have] so far undergone and are still undergo[ing] their faces you will see cheer and [a] mistakable mark of grim determination to carry on the campaign to a successful end. Referring to the case of Khatedar Bhawan Hira of Nanifarod who was yesterday convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Bardoli on charges of assault and obstruction to a Japti Officer on duty, and sentenced to six months' R.I. and two months' R.I. (sentences to run concurrently) Mr. Kothari remarked that it was one of a series of samples of mockery of justice, prostitution of the so-called "law and order" and sheer vindictiveness on the part of the officials, with which the Satyagrahis of Bardoli are treated with all along in this campaign.

Bhawan Hira's statement filed in the court clearly shows—but this is only for those who care to know the truth—that at the time when the Japti Officer and his two Pathans were trying to enter the house by the back-door in the back-yard, to effect attachment, he (Bhawan) was standing near the front door and that it was his wife and other female relatives who shut the back doors against the Japti Officer and party. But the bureaucrats in Bardoli have their own ways of doing things. Bhawan Hira was hauled up before the Magistrate, tried! convicted! and sentenced. The Resident Magistrate who has by this time acquired a "record of meritorious services" on Bardoli is not bound to know the law, much less the language. Bhawan Hira is a middle-aged man of slender and weak constitution. For some time past, he is suffering from fever and bronchitis. After the sentence was pronounced, he was handcuffed and with a rope tied round his left hand, taken to the Railway Station on foot. Just as he passed the Ashram, so many of us who were there cheered him.

HEROIC SUFFERING.

At the station, there was a large crowd of men and women to give him a hearty send-off. His brave wife was also there. She said, "I shut the doors; if it was an offence, I should have been punished. My husband is quite innocent. But, never mind, we must cheerfully put up with all the sufferings" and then turning to her husband, she said, "Keep courage." Just as the train was about to start, the wife with her four years old child got into the carriage and running to her husband said in the most touching manner, "Don't think of us. Only think of 'Ram.' He will help us to undergo all sufferings." So saying, the brave wife taking the child who was crying got down from the carriage. I was in the same compartment privileged to witness the soul-stirring scene of patient suffering of the man and the heroic courage of the woman. I travelled with the party up to Surat. On the way, one of the passengers, probably with a view to test the spirit of Bhawan, said, "If you will pay up the assessment, they will release you." Bhawan at once replied, "Why should I pay?" Bhawan will, in all probability be taken to Sabarmati Jail. It now remains to be seen how he is treated there, in view of the present state of his health.

ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF DR. BESANT'S LETTERS

WINTERTON PROMISES OFFICIAL ENQUIRY

MADRAS, June 29.

A special cable to "New India" states that Mr. George Lansbury submitted to Earl Winterton detailed statements regarding the alleged interception of Dr. Besant's letters in Madras, and that the Under Secretary has promised an offical enquiry into the matter.—A. P.

CIVILIANS RULE THE ROOST.

GOVT. ATTITUDE TOWARDS BARDOLI

POONA, June 28.

The Special Commissioner of the Free Press of India writes:—

What is Government's next move in regard to Bardoli, is the question I have been putting to a number of prominent persons. There is more than ordinary reticence in

(Continued on next page.)

CURTAILED PRODUCTION AND SHORT TIME

MOVE FOR AMERICAN SECTION'S REVERSAL

BALLOT FAILS TO GET 90 P. C. OF VOTES

LONDON, June 29.

The ballot held by the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' has failed to yield ninety per cent of votes in the American section to go on half-time production.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, June 29.

(A previous message on the subject dated London 19th inst, read as under:—

The Federation of Master Cotton spinners has recommended that the American yarns spinning section should revert to organised short time working and curtail production by fifty per cent. The ballot will be taken immediately. The Federation will ask the vote of owners of at least ninety per cent instead of the usual eighty per cent of spindles in favour of the recommendation before the scheme is applied. The new policy, if approved, will begin from 2nd July.)

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

FINANCE MINISTER'S DISAGREEMENT WITH M. VENIZELOS

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Athens.—M. Cafandaris the Minister of Finance has resigned owing to disagreement with M. Venizelos on the Financial policy. The Government is resigning.—Reuter's.

CABINET RESIGNS.

Later) The Cabinet has resigned following the earlier resignation of the Finance Minister M. Cafandaris in consequence of a dispute with M. Venizelos over M. Cafandaris's financial policy.—Reuter.

"OIL DEAL" CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ACCUSED

CALCUTTA, June 29.

J. Wilkins alias Blyth Perrett and G. S. Manjan were prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday in connection with the recent disclosures in what is known as the "oil deal" case. They were remanded until Saturday next, when it is understood the C. I. D. will present the formal charge sheet against them and others. It is alleged that the two men with others started a business under the name and style of Miller Blyth and Company and advertised largely for agents for the sale of their oil and informed their agents they had a million gallons of oil stock. They said they received from the agents whom they appointed sums ranging from Rs. 1,500 upwards by way of security, but in the end failed to deliver any description of oil whatever. The police maintain that the firm did not even possess licence from the Arms Act Department for the storage of oil.

Manjan has since been released on bail.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE OF EGYPT

NEW PRIME MINISTER'S IDEAL

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS

LONDON, June 28.

Cairo.—Premier Mohamed Pasha Mahmoud in the letter to the King containing the names of the New Cabinet ministers says that complete independence of Egypt is his ideal, and in working for that object, he will endeavour to strengthen the friendly relations with Britain and other countries. It is rumoured that Nashat Pasha, minister at Teheran is now on his way to Egypt to join the Cabinet as Minister of Pious Foundations.—Reuter.

ZINOVIEFF TO BE READMITTED

ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY'S DECISION

LONDON, June 28.

Moscow.—It is announced that the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party has decided to re-admit to the party, M. Zinovieff, Kamaneff and thirty-six other prominent members of the Trotzyist opposition who have all "acknowledged their errors of principle" and severed their connection with the Trotzyists.—Reuter.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REDUCTION IN RUBBER EXPORT DUTY

COLOMBO, June 28.

The Ceyon Legislative Council has reduced by 26 votes to 14 the rubber export duty to one and a quarter cents, plus a quarter cent restriction cess and three quarters cent Medical Wants Cess totalling two and a quarter cents per pound.—A. P.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE SPREADING

BLACK-LEGS TO BE IMPORTED

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The sweepers' strike which was confined to the Northern area of the city is spreading to South Calcutta. It is understood that the Corporation Executive is making arrangements to bring men from up-country to meet the situation.—A. P.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

BENGAL SUGGESTS PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the name of Pandit Motilal Nehru for the presidency of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Calcutta.—A. P.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY

AL SMITH'S NOMINATION

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION'S PLEDGES.

PROHIBITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LONDON, June 29.

Houston.—Al Smith has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

PROGRAMME FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LONDON, June 28.

Houston.—After strenuous efforts the sub Committee of the National Democratic Convention announced that the party platform for presidential election had been agreed upon. It is understood that it calls for strict enforcement of prohibition and provides comprehensive farm relief plank.—Reuter Special.

OUT FOR A "DRY" AND ANTI-FOREIGN ALLIANCES U. S.

LONDON, June 29.

The platform adopted by the Democrati Convention pledges the Honest enforcement of Prohibition, and opens a wide door for legislation to assist agriculture. It, scathingly attacks "Republican corruption," and assails the Republican Party's treatment of agriculture, its foreign policy, especially in Latin America, its taxation and tariff systems and its failure to enforce prohibition. It declares strongly against entangling in foreign alliances.—Reuter's

MR. REED AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION'S PROPOSAL

LONDON, June 28.

Houston.—The Democratic Convention's proposal that Mr. Reed of Missouri should be nominated for the Presidency was greeted with cheers, and a procession went round the Hall of Delegations supporting Mr. Reed amid Bedlam-like scenes, delegates blowing tin-whistles, waving banners and shouting.—Reuter.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED.

GENERAL NOBILE'S PARTY LOCATED

LONDON, June 29.

It is officially announced that Citta Di Milano has reestablished wireless communication with General Nobile's party who are now ten miles North of Cape Leigh Smith and thirteen miles from the position where they were last reported.—Reuter Special.

MARINE ONE COMMENCES SEARCH

LONDON, June 28.

Oslo.—The Italian seaplane 'Marine One' has left Tromsoe to search for Capt. Amundsen between Norway and Bear Island.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR MISSING MEN OF ITALIA

LONDON, June 29.

Berne.—Klemm-Daimler Light aeroplane owned by Von Muenlenen of Berne is being depatched for Kingsbay to search for the missing men of the "Italia."—Reuter.

"BRAGANZA'S" PLIGHT

LONDON, June 29.

Rome.—The "Citta de Milano" wirelesses that the "Braganza" is still in icebound North Cape. The weather is bad and there are fog and a northerly wind.—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF WALKING PARTY

SEAPLANE'S LONG RECONNAISSANCE

LONDON, June 29.

There is no news of Malmgren Mariano and Zappi (the walking party). The ice breaker "Khassin" is due in Spitzbergen on 30th June.

Tromsoe.—The seaplane "Mariano One" made seven hurs' reconnaissance in the coast, "interalia," to test wireless and returned to Tromsoe at mid-night.—Reuter.

R. A. F. FLYING BOATS REACH MELBOURNE

LONDON, June 29.

Melbourne.—Four Royal Air Force flying boats have arrived here, thus completing the outward portion of the flight. Machines will be overhauled here, and will leave for Singapore two months hence.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, June 29.

The play in Wimbledon Tennis Championships was resumed in sunshine to-day. There was a strong wind blowing. The attendance was large. In the fourth round of men's singles, Cochet beat Boyd (Argentina) 6 4 6 1 6 3 and Brugnon beat Patterson 6 3 5 7 6 4 6 2.—Reuter's Special.

SIMON'S "CONCESSION" UNSUBSTANTIAL

DEWAN BAHADUR REDDIAR'S VIEW

MADRAS, June 29.

Dewan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiar, President of the Coimbatore Non-Brahmin Federation, considers that the concession made by the Simon Commission in their reply to the Punjab Committee is unsubstantial and he does not think that a new era has dawned thereby.—A. P.

STRIKE ON S. I. RAILWAY.

RESULT OF WORKMEN'S SATYAGRAHA

MADRAS, June 28.

A message received here from Tricchinopoly states that 446 workmen having resorted to satyagraha from seven o'clock this morning at Golden Rock where the Engineering Department of the South Indian Railway is located, and at Negapatam and Podanur, all workshops have been closed until further orders. No pay will be granted for the period.—A. P.

AGENT DECLARES LOCK-OUT

MADRAS, June 29.

A message from Negapatam states that consequent on labourers at the Negapatam workshops offering Satyagraha, the Agent of the South Indian Railway has declared a lockout until further notice. The workshops will be under police custody from noon to-day. The power house and pumping engines will, however, be worked.

The death has occurred at Madras of the Zemindar of Chalapali, a leading landholder of the Northern Circars. He took a prominent part in the non-Brahmin movement.—A. P.

LINE BREACHED ON TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY

MOTOR SERVICE BETWEEN DONDAICHE AND SINKHEDA

MADRAS, June 29.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, at Surat wires:—The line between Dondaiche and Sinkheda on the Tapti Valley Railway is breached since last night and the transhipment of passengers and goods is not possible at present. It is not expected to open though communication for 48 hours. A regular motor service is running between Dondaiche and Sinkheda, and passengers can proceed on their journey by this service.—A. P.

HAVOC OF FLOODS IN W. JAPAN

100 CASUALTIES

LONDON, June 29.

Osaka.—The floods in Western Japan have resulted in 100 deaths, and the damage estimated at million sterling. 1500 houses and 70,000 acres of land have been inundated in Kinshiw 4000 troops are helping to strengthen the river embankments at Kumamoto and in maintaining communications between Fukuoka and Saga.—Reuter.

ASSAM COUNCIL TO CO-OPERATE

SIR JOHN SIMON MUCH GRATIFIED

SHILLONG, June 28.

The Governor of Assam has received a message from Sir John Simon stating that the members of the Indian Statutory Commission are much gratified to known that the Assam Legislative Council was elected a committee to co-operate with them. The Commission expect to reach Shillong early next year.—A. P.

ASSESSMENT IN VIRAMGAM

LEVY OF NEW RATES SUSPENDED

GOVT. DECIDE TO MAKE RE-ENQUIRY

"CHRONICLE" REPORT CONFIRMED

BOMBAY, June 29.

It will be remembered that in November last, the Government suspended the levy of the new rates of assessment in the Viramgam Taluka of Ahmedabad District, consequent on the introduction of the revised settlement in view of the disastrous floods that had occurred in the previous July. As a result of the investigations since made by the Collector and the Commissioner, Government are satisfied that the floods have had the effect not only of impairing the quality of the soil for some time to come, but also of crippling the resources of the cultivators. In these circumstances, they have decided that a further enquiry into the state of the taluka is desirable. An officer will accordingly be placed on special duty in the coming cold weather, and on receipt of his report, Government will consider whether any modification in the present settlement is called for.

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR RE-ENQUIRY

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF SWAMI NARAYAN AND DESAI

BOMBAY, June 29.

The Associated Press understands that as a result of the efforts made chiefly by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., and the strong advocacy of Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, Government of Bombay have decided to order a fresh enquiry into the conditions of the Viramgam Taluka with a view to finding out whether any modification of the present revenue settlement is necessary.

A meeting of the cultivators of the Taluka held recently passed a long resolution which described in detail the present state of the Taluka rendering it impossible for the cultivators to bear the 29 per cent. increase effected by the recent revision and urged the Government to institute a fresh inquiry. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan addressed a representation to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay enclosing the resolution and requesting that His Excellency should give his personal attention to the matter. Mr. Swaminarayan quoted from the report of Mr. Braham, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer in support of his contention that the Taluka was famine-stricken, "treeless, imperfectly drained and heavily impregnated with salt."

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, have granted the request for a re-enquiry and have placed an officer on special duty for the purpose. Until his report is considered by Government the existing rates will continue to be levied.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

OIL RATES WAR IN INDIA

FORMER OWNERS TO BE COMPENSATED

LONDON, June 28.

The settlement of the oil price war in India and the East is confirmed by the special oil correspondent of the Commercial Supplement of the Manchester Guardian who says that the Standard Oil Company of New York has climbed down, and agreed with Shell and Burmah Oil groups to take steps to compensate the former owners of all Russian properties in future contracts with the Soviet. The Settlement does not bind the Vacuum Oil Company who also have entered into contract with the Soviet without recognising the former owners' rights, but the writer says that the main reason for price-cutting in India has now disappeared, and prices of kerosene throughout India and the East will probably return to the former levels in line with the improvement of price of the product in America.—Reuter.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO BE SUED.

(Continued from previous page).

replying. The impression that is sought to be given is: "The Government are prepared to do the right thing by the Bardoli [illegible] the leaders of the Bardoli Satiagraha movement are like Nero fiddling while Rome is burning."

This statement was so inconsistent with the public statement made by Mr. O. P. Ruttie, chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel are agreeable to an honorable settlement that I took pains to probe into the matter. The result of the investigations is that the Government of Bombay, eminently reasonable as they are in their present mood, are letting a valuable opportunity slip, because they want some sacrifice to their prestige.

It is in vain, that it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor that nothing in the shape of a nominal surrender on the part of the Bardoli people will add to the prestige of the Bombay Government as the Government's courageous retracement of its steps in Bardoli, showing thereby to the people that if the Government knew to be firm they know to be equally stouthearted when a mistake has been brought home to them and they set about to redress it.

I have it on good authority, that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson personally recognises the force of the axiom that I have just stated and would only too gladly end the strife. But, the authority determining the fate of Bardoli is not His Excellency the Governor as His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and that is a different tale. The Civilians are said to dominate the counsels of the Governor-in-Council and the serious proposal that has been pressed on His Excellency the Governor is that no settlement shall be reached in regard to Bardoli unless the people make a show of surrender.

Here is the position in a nutshell. The exchange of conversations has led to an agreement on the following issues:—

(1) The people of Bardoli have made a "prima facie" case for a "de novo" inquiry into the question of revision of assessment in the Bardoli Taluka in view of the admitted errors that have crept into the reports of the Settlement Officer.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

(2) If the whole proceedings of the Settlement Officers in regard to the present revised assessment is quashed, then an inquiry by our officer of the Government "de novo" in terms of the Land Revenue Code provisions ought to be a satisfactory mode of reinquiry.

(3) If such re-inquiry is held, the findings should be accepted without challenge both by the Government and the people.

(4) All prisoners should be released, where the conviction is on account of offences relating to Bardoli Satyagraha.

(5 There should be co-operation informally between the representatives of Government and the people to secure the restoration of the confiscated lands to the expropriated lands to the expropriated landowners.

WHERE THEY DIFFER.

The only differences that are yet outstanding relate to:

(1) when shall the reinquiry be held and

(2) when shall it come into force?

The answer of the Bardoli leaders is that the logical consequences of the quashing of the revised assessment proceedings should follow, namely that the people shall pay only the old assessment and the revised assessment shall come into force only when the inquiry has been completed. The Government's stand is that reinquiry is in the nature of a concession and it can be granted only when the people of Bardoli have given proof that the object of their movement was not of the nature of direct action by paying up the revised assessment even under protest.

In return, the Government undertake to give retrospective effect to the findings of the reinquiry. To this the answer of the Bardoli leaders is that the logic and justice are on the side of the Bardoli ryots and that as a concession the people are prepared to agree to retrospective effect being given to the findings of the reinquiry. This has led to a deadlock for those present. A compromise has been proposed that the increase in assessment should be paid by the people not to the Government but to a trustee of their choice. But, it has not commended itself to the people, and therefore the question of its being agreeable to the Government has not risen.

CONTRAST BETEEN BARDOLI AND ALLAHABAD

MR. KELKAR AT BELGAUM

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, June 25.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A. who arrived here on the morning of Saturday, to preside over the five yearly students' gathering of the Mahila Vidyalaya.

The function took place in the roomy hall of the local mission school. The programme included songs, dramatic scenes and girls, plays under the able guidance of Mrs. Banubai Aho, the Lady Superintendent of the Vidyalaya. Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande of the Satara Vidyalaya exhorted the large audience, composed chiefly of ladies, to send their daughters to the school and thus help the cause of the institution and their country.

WOMEN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Prof. Karve, who had come specially for the occason, then made a fervent and sincere appeal for help and explained to the audience how important a part the educated women would play in the national struggle and how without their active and enlightened help, the struggle would continue to be unavailing as at present.

Mr. Kelkar in his ppresidential address, made it plain to the audience that Mr. Karve and Mrs. Banubai had selflessly done their part of the duty and it was up to them now to play their part and give their daughters the benefit of the free, independent and national type of education that the Vidyalaya was ready to impart.

The function was over after the singing of the National Song.

MR. KELKAR ON BARDOLI.

At 9 p.m. in the night under the presidentship of Mr. Belvi, Mr. Kelkar addressed a largely attended public meeting in the Maruti temple. In his usal lucid and entertaining way, he compared the constitution drafting efforts going on at Allahabad with the fight the Bardoli peasants were offering to the Government in that taluka, and said to him personally the spectacular and essentially individual fight of the Bardoli peasants, was far more important than the combined efforts of the statesmen-leaders at Allahabad. He appealed to the audience to render every help to the Bardoli people and be themselves prepared for a similar fight when the occasion arrives rather than encross themselves with theoretical discussions that were going on at Allahabad.

The meeting terminated after a forceful and soul-stirring appeal for help by Mr. Shankarlal Bankar who has been here for the inspection of the accounts of the local Khadi Depot.

MR. NARIMAN'S CLARION CALL TO YOUTHS OF BOMBAY

BOMBAY STUDENTS TO OBSERVE BARDOLI DAY

TO THE STUDENTS OF BOMBAY.

Dear Friends,—Most of you have just returned to Bombay after spending your vacations at different places. You are now quite fresh and vigorous enough to take up some useful activity in the service of the country. You are also now in a position to decide what lies immediately before you in serving your city and through it your country.

As most of you were all these days out of Bombay, we are conscious that you had not the privilege of sharing with us the joy of doing your bit for the peasants of Bardoli on the Bardoli Day, which was observed all over India as desired by Mahatma Gandhi on the 12th of June.

GREAT MORAL STRUGGLE.

Enlightened students as you are, we have no doubt that you are perfectly aware of the great moral struggle that is being carried on to-day in Bardoli by the bold peasantry under the leadership of Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel against the oppressive policy of the Government of Bombay, who have enhanced the assessment of their lands this year on the most unjust basis. The result is that the peasants have refused to pay the enhanced assessment, and have decided to face any consequence to which the Government may subject them. And hence, to-day, the eyes of all India are at Bardoli. For Bardoli has become the 'Kurukshetra' of India. It has not only become a battlefield, but it has become a great University where young men and women are being given moral and spiritual training in the cause of the country's welfare. The real university for imparting national education to-day is the battlefield of Bardoli that turns out not mere dilectitians but true men and brave who have learnt to live for a cause and die for it, to sacrifice their wealth, possessions, life itself, to maintain their self-respect and the sanctity of their pledged word. That is the meaning of National education. To-day the nation is being hammered into shape in the taluka of Bardoli on the anvil of suffering.

POTENCY OF SUFFERING.

The education that the villagers and the youthful volunteers who have been serving the Satyagraha Ashram are getting, is responsible in making them realise the potency of suffering. Of course, they have not yet learnt to view the privations which they have to meet in their proper perspective. It was beautifully put by Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel when he said that so far they had forgotten their dignity as human beings, and they had lost their sense of self-respect, they had, up to now, allowed themselves to be reduced to the level of dumb-driven cattle. Any by was in a position to oppress them in any way he liked. They were content to bear it all as a matter of ordinary course, even like their own bullocks when they were heartlessly overloaded and hard-driven in the hot burning sun. But now Vallabhbhai is engaged in the task of teaching them to shed their ignorance and to learn to face suffering, like intelligent sentient human beings. Enlightened and pure suffering thus willingly undergone, is the highest penance known to man. Vallabhbhai is engaged in purifying the peasants of Bardoli and to elevate them. He says through pain and sorrow it will enable them to find abiding bliss.

YOUTH'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Dear Friends, this is Bardoli to-day. Are you not anxious to do your bit by it? Then here is a golden opportunity. To meet with your wishes, we have arranged a special day for you to remember Bardoli, to serve Bardoli and to sacrifice for Bardoli. That day is not far off. On Wednesday, July 4th, the students of Bombay will observe the "Bombay Students' Bardoli Day." We have arranged to give you on that day a token in remembrance of Bardoli's peasants. We have arranged a big congregation where all of you can meet and voice your feelings of cordial support to the work of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. At this congreagtion you can send forth a message of Admiration, a message of Hope, and a message of Love to your brothers and sisters in Bardoli.

I trust you will not miss to take advantage of this opportunity and fulfil your pledge taken at the last Youth Conference to stand by your country in her hour of need. If you fail Bardoli, you will betray your weakness to stand by the sacred pledge. So I am sure, true and faithful as you are, you will create a glorious epoch for you on Wednesday, the 4th of July and once more earn the trust of Bombay for your earnestness in a righteous cause."

(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN,
President,
Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA FUND

FURTHER COLLECTIONS

As announced the members of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and the Bardoli Satyagraha Sahayak Committee went in the form of a procession on Thursday and were able to collect Rs. 172 within about two hours. It was only due to incessant rain that they had to terminate at C.P. Tank, Madhav Baug, but this was not before all the workers were quite wet.

The Committee has uptil now been able to raise the funds to nearly Rs. 20,000/- and the members are in earnest to raise it further. Rs. 8,000/-. and so have been duly remitted to Bardoli and Rs. 5,000/- will be sent in a day or two.

MR. K. C. DAS-GUPTA ARRESTED

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC SERVANT

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Mr. K. C. Das-Gupta, brother of Miss Prabhabati Das-Gupta, President of the Scavengers' Union was arrested yesterday on the charge obstructing and assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties in connection with the Sweepers' Strike. Bail was granted.—A. P.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has arrived in Calcutta from Madras. He leaves for Shantiniketan shortly.

OUTRAGE ON SHIVAJI STATUE

BUST DISFIGURED.

SENSATION IN POONA

POONA, June 29.

The Shivaji's bust in the Shivaji Mandir was found this morning besmeared with cowdung on the left chest and on the necklace. Two torn chappels and two old shoes tied together with a cord were also found lying on the dais in front of the pedestal and a Muslim cap and a handkerchief were lying outside the iron gate in front of the statue.

The police are making investigations.—A. P.

MOHARRAM RIOT AT SALEM

20 PERSONS INJURED

MADRAS, June 29.

The Salem correspondent of the "Daily Express" reports that a Moharram riot occurred there, resulting in twenty persons being injured. A few arrests have been made.

A GROUNDLESS REPORT.

The press report that the Madras police have arrested eighteen youths taking part in Moharram street shows is without foundation.—A. P.

SERIOUS RIOT AT HATHRAS

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

NEW DELHI, June 29.

News has been received here that a serious Hindu-Muslim riot occurred at Hathras, as a result of which a number of Hindus and Muslims were injured. The timely arrival of leading men, the Sub-Divisional Officer and a posse of police however brought the situation immediately under control. All shops in the city are closed.

Section 144 has been promulgated and the carrying of lathis has been forbidden. According to the official version the trouble was due to a mere misunderstanding, and there is no cause to apprehend any further breach of the peace. Leading men of the city have been vested with the powers of special police officers. Negotiations for a compromise are reported to be in progress, and the authorities apprehend no further trouble.—A. P.

MOHURRUM CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI

PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

DELHI, June 29.

Tazia processions passed off peacefully last night. The police had taken necessary precautions.—A. P.

TAZIA IMMERSION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Moharrum celebrations close to-day with Tazia immersion. Last night's processions were continued in the early hours of this morning and passed off without incident.—A. P.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS

AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, June 29.

The Moharrum passed off peacefully without any untoward occurrence. The Hindus did not join in the celebrations in large numbers as they used to do in previous years. Raja Raghojirao Bhonsale received at his palace, and accompanied for some distance, the Nalehaider Sawari.

Heavy showers caused some inconvenience to the processions.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The Moharrum passed off quietly in Allahabad.

Alarming reports have been received from Kulu, saying that cases of cholera have risen from 500 to 1400 in ten days in the valley, and that the epidemic is raging badly. The rate of mortality is stated to be sixty per cent of the seizures.—A. P.

AT POONA

POONA, June 29.

The Taboot procession was taken through the principal thoroughfares here and passed off peacefully with the immersion ceremony. Excellent police arrangements had been made for the occasion.—A. P.

INDIA AND CHINA

CHINESE NATIONALISTS CONGRATULATED

POONA, June 28.

India congratulates the Chinese Nationalists on their victory, because it makes China's independence secure, and because India knows the pangs of slavery, declared Professor Paranjpe in an impassioned speech exhorting all to unite and strive for Swaraj at a public meeting held yesterday in Tilak Memorial Building under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Vaidya.

Messrs. Deogirikar, Bhave and others gave a detailed history of the Chinese struggle.—A. P.

INDIAN JUDGES FOR PRIVY COUNCIL

CLAUSE FOR PROVISIONS JETTISONED

"AN ODIOUS DISCRIMINATION"

LONDON, June 28.

In a statement in the House of Commons on the Government's programme of work during the remainder of the session, Mr. Baldwin hoped that the Indian High Courts Bill would go through.—Reuter.

PROVISION FOR INDIAN JUDGES

WHY THE CLAUSE WAS JETTISONED

LONDON, June 28.

In the Commons, Sir Thomas Inskip, moving the second reading of the Administration of Justice Bill announced that the clause in the bill providing for the appointment of two judges of Indian experience on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was being dropped. The Government considered the remainder of the provisions of Bill so urgent that they had decided to jettison this clause in order to secure the passage of the Bill.—Reuter.

PRESTIGE OF JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

SECOND READING OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL PASSED

LONDON, June 28.

In Commons, Sir Thomas Inskip moving the second reading of the Administration of Justice Bill referred to clause 13 part three (concerning Indian judges), and said "This was a very modest effort to increase the efficiency of the Judicial Committee." He emphasised that the decision to drop it was made with greatest regret. He hoped that provisions could be introduced at early date, possibly in an improved form.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that nobody would like to weaken the prestige of the Judicial Committee which was the supreme tribunal of the Empire to which every subject of H. M. the King throughout the Empire, might appeal, and to which they looked with confidence. Sir E. Greenwood's complaint against the clause as it stood was that the judges were to be selected from one part of the Empire only, which was an odious discrimination against the rest of the Empire. He opened that such restriction of the area of choice might needlessly raise questionings all over the Dominions' and he urged that it might be necessary to choose distinguished Australian and Canadian. He also objected to the clause, because new judges were paid smaller salaries than the present members of the Committee, and half the salaries were dependent on the grant from Indian Legislature. He urged the strengthening of the Committee "or people from the Dominions and the Colonies would not be so willing to come to it as in the past."

Sir W. Greaves-Lord said that distinguished jurists of Australia, Canada and other Dominions should be appointed at the expense of the Imperial Government.

The Bill passed the second reading.—Reuter.

HOLBORN BYE ELECTION

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS

London June 28. Holborn byelection owing to the elevation to Peerage of Sir James Remnant resulted as follows:—

Mr. Stuart Bevan K. C. (Conservative)	6,365
Mr. Allott (Labour)	2,238
Mr. T. E. Morton (Liberal)	2,062—Reuter.

CARMARTHEN BYE-ELECTION

LIBERAL'S SUCCESS

LONDON, June 29.

The byelection at Carmarthen, occasioned by Sir Alfred Mond's elevation to the peerage has resulted as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones (Liberal)	10,207
Hopkins (Labour)	10154
Mansel (Conservative)	8,361 —Reuter.

MUSLIM LEGISLATIVE ASSOCIATION

PREPARING MEMORANDUM FOR SIMON COMMISSION

SIMLA, June 28.

The Muslim Central and Provincial Legislatures Association which postponed its meeting on the 3rd instant owing to a small attendance and the inability of some provinces to communicate their views in time met again to-day in camera at the residence of Hon. Mr. Malik Ferozkhan Noon, Minister of the Punjab. Among those present were Sir Omar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Sir Mohamed Iqbal, Mr. A. H. Guznavi, Dr. Suhrawardi and Hon. Mr. Malik Ferozkhan Noon. It is understood that the suggestions from various Muslim organisations were discussed with a view to preparing their case for submission to the Simon Commission.—A. P.

"CABINET OF PERSONALITIES"

MUELLER'S PROVISIONAL MINISTRY

NO SUPPORT FORM BIG "COALITION"

LONDON, June 28.

Berlin.—Von Mueller has formed a "Cabinet of Personalities" including Dr. Stresemann as Foreign Minister, Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior, Herr Hilferding, Minister of Finance, Herr Curtius, Minister for Economic Affairs, and Herr Groener, Minister for Defence. The Ministry has no official support of the parties comprising the so called "Big Coalition", and is regarded as provisional, pending the reshuffle in autumn.—Reuter.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT BURNT DOWN

LONDON, June 29.

Rome.—The Popular bathing establishment Pice Cafe on Lido, Venice was burnt down last evening, and hundreds of bathers seized with panic rushed for their clothes and valuables. The losses are estimated at fifty thousand sterling.—Reuter Special.

INJURED NUMBER 47

LONDON, June 28.

Another death has occurred in connection with the casualties in Darlington Train disaster. The Injured number fortyseven. It now transpires that the collision occurred with the shuting engine, not the goods train.—Reuter.

SECOND TO NONE IN WORLD

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SOLDIERS

SPEECHES AT LONDON INDIAN CHAMBER

LONDON, June 29.

The first annual dinner of the Indian Chamber of Commerce was held at Hotel Cecil, Mr. Mehta, President of the Chamber, presided, and there was large and distinguished company including the Dominion High Commissioners, representatives of the Department of Overseas Trade, and also of Germany, Holland, Belgium and Japan. The Australian High Commissioner Mr. Ryrie, responding to the toast of the guests, referred to his association with Indian Soldiers in the war and declared that Indians were second to none in the world as fighting men and gallant soldiers. Mr. Ryrie invited India to send a delegation to Australia to investigate the possibilities of increasing trade. Mr. Khaitan of Calcutta also responded and declared that the federation of Chambers in India welcomed the Indian Chamber in London with sympathy and enthusiam. He urged cooperation between two bodies, and hoped that the establishment of the Chamber would lead to greater cooperation between Britain and India and the spirit of unity of which the League of Nations was the symbol.

Sir A Chatterjee, proposing the toast of the Chamber, suggested to Mr. Ryrie that there was a large market in India for Australian fruit. He anticipated a very large expansion of Indian trade in the near future. India's external trade was very small compared with its potentialities.—Reuter.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL'S CONFERENCE.

NAMES OF PERSONS ATTENDING

SIMLA, June 28.

The Postmasters General's Conference which will be held here, will be attended by the following:—Mr Malan, Postmaster-General, Madras, Mr. Raha, Postmaster General, Bengal, Mr. Tanda, Postmaster General, Bihar, Mr. Bose, Postmaster General, U. P. Colonel Appleby, Pastmaster General, Punjab, Mr. Banerjee, Postmaster General, Bombay, Mr. Niaz Kutub, Postmaster General, C. P., (who officiates for Mr. C. J. Clerici, proceeding on three months leave), Mr. Bannerjee, Postmaster General, Burma, Mr. Crawford, Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan, Mr. Vernieux, Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Circle, R. M. S., Mr. Nelson, Deputy Postmaster General, R. M. S., Northern Circle, Mr. Buckner, Presidency Post Master, Bombay, and Mr. Richardson, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN GUJARAT GINNING MILL

WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

The weavers of the Gujarat Ginning Mill known as the New Mill of Sheth Jamnadas Bhagubhai downed tools yesterday. They allege that the weaving master struck one of them. Account of damage to goods.—A. P.

Tired Nerves

When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

Stimulants and drugs will not restore your nerves and renew your energy. These do more harm than good. Only the nerve restoring nourishment obtained from food will build up your nerves and give you perfect health.

The food which is richest in nerve restoring nourishment is "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage which supplies that nourishment in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Drink "Ovaltine" after a day's hard work. It will banish fatigue, restore your nerves and give renewed energy and vitality.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa—the best of Nature's Tonic Foods. There is nothing just as good or so delicious in taste. Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

P.I.54.

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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SUICIDES AND EDUCATED HINDUS.

(BY H. A. TALCHERKAR.)

Of late we are having numerous instances of suicides among educated Hindus. I have been carefully watching the reports in the press and it has been an extremely painful experience to find Hindu young men with higher academic qualifications resorting to the cowardly practice of self-murder. Harsh words from guardians due to failure in examinations are not the only cause which has led to this self-destruction. Ill-assorted matrimonial alliances among the alumini of our University have led to suicide. We know one distinguished science graduate from C. P., Namdevrao Korade, B.Sc., put an end to his life on account of his helplessness to prevent his wedding. Failure to achieve higher honours made one Waman G. Weling, B.Sc. a "felo de se." Then comes the self-murder of Mr. Shridharpunt B. Tilak, the son of Lokmanya Tilak. This spirited youngman fell a victim to insurmountable mental worries due to litigation with his father's trustees. Domestic troubles similarly led to the self-assasination under harrowing circumstances of the popular Principal, Harilal M. Bhat of Junagadh College—a double graduate. Mr. G. Kubutker, an engineer, killed himself at Kolhapur because he had differences with his employers. The latest instance has been of Mr. Hariprasad Patel, a B.A., LL.B.—pleader from Ahmedabad who swallowed opium and made a quietus of his life having fallen a prey to a sea of troubles. This rage for self-destruction is not common only among our youngsters in this Presidency. Only a few days back we read the sad story of Mr. Vishnudas Bagai a Hindu merchant an immigrant to U. S. America, who resorted to self-destruction because the U. S. A. Government refused to recognise his American citizenship. People who emigrate to foreign countries are said to be made of better mettle. One cannot understand the pusillanimity exhibited by Mr. Bagai who put an end to his existence as a protest against the U. S. Naturalisation laws. Would it not have been better if Mr. Bagai had continued his fight to the bitter end? We have one latest peculiar instance of suicide in the temple of Vrudheshwar at Poona by one S. B. Tendulker who put an end to his life because he was unable to propitiate the Deity he was worshiping! We come across only of two cases of young students Damle and Naidu killing themselves because they felt ashamed of remaining alive owing to failure in the examinations.

Does not this illustrate a steady degeneration among our educated classes? Healthy-minded men must boldly fight against the slings and arrows of fortune. They must not succumb to the temptation of committing "harikari". Hindus have been well-known to fight worries and put up with heavy affliction. Mental pangs and vexations have never victimised them. Can this be due to the modern high life to which our educated classes have become accustomed? Has it incapacitated them to put up with any ills that flesh is heir to?

ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF PRESS

EXTRACTS FROM JODHPUR PRESS ACT

The Publicity Department of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference sends us the following extracts from the Press Act of the Jodhpur State.

2(d) Printing Press includes all engines, machineries, type lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or material used for the purpose of printing.

Illustration: A cyclostyle is a printing press but not a type-writer.

(e) Proscribed foreign publication includes all publication that have been proscribed by the Government of India or any of its local governments or by any Indian States having a personal salute of 11 guns.

(5) No newspaper or book or paper shall be printed or published by any person or press within the Marwar territory except with the previous sanction of the Mehkma Khas.

(6) No seditious or obscene literature or matter relating to State politics, or such matters as are calculated to incite anarchical outrages or to acts of violence or to tamper with loyalty of the army or navy, or to excite racial, class or religious animosities, shall be printed or published within the Marwar territory by any person.

(7) No printing press or publisher in Marwar shall exchange its or his publication with any foreign publication.

SPIRITUOUS MEDICINES FOR HOSPITALS

CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION FROM EXCISE DUTY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A Government Resolution states that the manufacturers of spirituous medicinal preparations in bond shall be exempted from the payment of excise duty on the manufactures supplied by them to Local Board and Municipal Hospitals and such private medical institutions in British territory as are admittedly conducted on charitable lines, provided that the preparations conform to the B. P. standard and the rates are lower than those at the Government Medical Stores. The same concessions should be extended to the sale of such manufactures to the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

The manufacturers shall, if so required, supply free samples, to the officer requiring them for analysis, so that it may be ascertained whether their preparations conform to the B. P. standard."

Miss GULAB

as a heroine in a chief role in

Krishna Film's - Gujarat Production

KUNJ-KISHORI

A MOST ATTRACTIVE AND PATHETIC PLOT

GREATLY APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC OF ALL CLASSES.

Also STAGE DANCE By Miss RAJKISHORI

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

Coming :—**"SWARGA-VIHAR"--"FAIRY OF CEYLON"--"HIR-RANJA"**

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY

DUTY OF GOVT. DIRECTORS

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons, Commander Kenworthy asked what the duties of the Government directors on the board of Anglo-Persian Oil Company were, and seeing that participation in the pricefixing ring was a matter of policy affecting the taxpayer what instructions had been given to the Government directors. Mr. Churchill replied that it was the duty of the Government directors to follow any government instructions, but the Government was obliged not to interfere in the commercial management of the Company. Therefore, the question of marketing was outside the scope of the legitimate interference of the Government. If the question of navy's oil supply arose, that undoubtedly would be the question for the Parliament.—Reuter.

GUJARAT COLLEGE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Gujarat College affairs are being treated every now and then for one year in the local papers. But now it seems that the Principal is not going to give up his autocratic ways. The day before yesterday two students, viz., Mr. M. L. Parikh of Senior B.A., and Mr. Vaidya of Inter Arts, were not given admissions this year. The reason given by the Principal was that they were the leaders of the three days' strike last year. Moreover, they are informed after the opening of the College and so if they are not given admission elsewhere then who will be responsible for their years? It seems that there is nobody who can ask the Principal because in spite of 3 questions asked in the Legislative Council, nothing has been done to the satisfaction of the students. It seems from the present circumstances as reported by local papers "Sandesh" that there are all probabilities of strike in the College again.—Yours, etc.,

AHMEDABAD.

June 28.

HARVEY-NARIMAN LIBEL CASE

"Harvey-Nariman Libel Case."—Edited by S. M. Surveyor, B.E., (Civil), 31, Hamam Stree, Fort, Bombay.

We must congratulate Mr. Surveyor on the service which he has rendered to the Bombay public not merely by the help which he gave Mr. Nariman during the case, but by placing in a book form a complete account of the issues. Readers of newspapers may be under the impression that they know all about it, but as a matter of fact the long statement of Mr. Nariman, which could not be possibly reproduced in any newspaper, and the full text of the judgment are included in this book as well as relevant extracts from the Mears Committee's report and some important statements in the press. We think this will, therefore, be useful not merely to lawyers on the matter of the law of libel, but also to contractors and students of public life. For every public scandal in Government departments, which comes to light, there must be at least ten others which are not disclosed, and those who have specious views with regard to the organization of society, whether it be on the old plan of capitalism and tradition and hereditary office, or whether it be on the new plan of Communism and an equal share, would be well advised to study how carelessness at the top can result in carelessness at the bottom, leading to a permanent harm to the tax-payer.

The printing of the book is excellent and the get-up generally is to be commended. We are sure every one, who spends the price, viz., Rs. 5/- would be well rewarded. Every lover of books ought to add this to his collection and every library in the country must possess a copy for use of the future generation. The Harvey-Nariman libel suit is, however, only one episode and we trust that, some able men will write the history of the whole drama of wild extravaganzia and of the subsequent efforts of Government to suppress criticism and to spend further money through sheer notions of prestige. The moral of the Harvey-Nariman case, if any, is the difficulty which every public man experiences, in his attempt to do a public duty. However well the payment by Government of Mr. Harvey's expenses may read on paper, most people will think that this was an attempt by Government to teach a lesson to every hostile critic of their administration, and for once it is good that Government failed in their effort. We command this book to the readers of this paper with confidence and trust that advantage will be taken of retaining a consistent and collected record of this great episode. (From the Sunday edition of "The Chronicle.")

INDIAN EMPIRE GAGARDEN PARTY

INDIAN PRINCES MEET THEIR MAJESTIES

LONDON, June 27.

At Ranelagh, the Indian Empire garden party was held in perfect weather. There were two thousand distinguished persons present including Their Majesties King and Queen, Maharajahs of Burdwan, Kashmir and Baroda and Nawabs of Palanpur and Cambay, Earl and Countess of Birkenhead and Lord Reading. The polo match for cup presented by Indian Princes resulted in Artillery beating India by thirteen goals to five.—Reuter.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Kashi Vidyapith runs a college department for higher education and a school affiliated to it for secondary education. The school comprises classes from 5 to 10, and prepares for the Visharad examination of the Vidyapith which is roughly equivalent to the matriculation of the ordinary schools, with a higher standard in History and Hindi.

Among the subjects taught are Ancient Polity, History, Politics, Indian Culture, Civics, Politics, Hygiene and Physiology.

No charges are made for tution, hostel accomodation or medical attendance, but boarding charges come to about Rs. 8 or 10 a month.

On the technical side there are classes in tailoring and carpentry. Capable and deserving students are also granted scholarships upto Rs. 5 per month. Training is given in drill and fencing and there are facilities for the usual Eastern and Western games and sports.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

The list of Cricket Fixtures of "A" Team is as under:—

Sat. and Sun., July 21 and 22.—Practice Match.
Sun., July 29.—Mackinnon Mackeszie's.
Sat. and Sun., Aug. 4 and 5.—Poona Gymkhana.
Sun., Aug. 12.—Spencer Cup XI.
Sun., Aug. 19.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. "A".
Sun., Aug. 26.—Baronet C. C.
Wed., Aug. 29.—Hindu Gymkhana.
Thurs., Aug. 30.—Byculla Club.
Sun., Sept. 2.—Gowd Saraswat.
Thurs. and Fri. Sept. 6 and 7.—Poona Gymkhana.
Sun., Sept. 9.—Islam Gymkhana.
Thurs. Sept. 13.—Catholic Gymkhana.
Sat. and Sun., Sept. 15 and 16.—Parsee Gymkhana.
Mon., Sept. 17.—G. I. P. Ry. Athletic
Sun., Sept. 23.—H. E. the Governor's XI.
Sat. and Sun., Sept. 29 and 30.—Pr. Fatehsinghi's XI.
Sun., Oct. 7.—Dr. Kanga's XI.
Sun., Oct. 14.—Friends' Union.
Sun., Oct. 21.—Elphinstone C. C.
Tues., Oct. 23.—Persian Club.
Sun., Oct. 28.—Improvement Trust C. C.
Sun., Nov. 4.—"Times of India" C. C.
Sat. and Sun., Nov. 10 and 11.—Dr. Kanga's XI.
Sat. and Sun., Nov. 17 and 18.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sat. and Sun., Nov. 24 and 25.—Hindu Gymkhana.

"B" TEAM.

The list of Cricket Fixtures of "B" Team is as under:—

Sun., June 17.—Practice Match.
Sat., June 23.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sun., June 24.—E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Fri., June 29.—A. F. Fergusson C. C.
Sat., June 30.—Mr. Murzban's XI.
Sun., July 1.—Maharashtra V. C. C. C.
Sat., July 7.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. Tr. S. C.
Sun., July 8.—St. Xavier's College.
Sat., July 14.—Phipson & Co. C. C.
Sun., July 15.—Municipal Sports Club.
Sat., July 28.—B. P. Trust S. C.
Sat., Aug. 4.—Sydenham College.
Sat., Aug. 11.—Hindu Gymkhana "B".
Sat., Aug. 18.—National Bank.
Sun., Aug. 19.—Forbes, Forbes Camp-Regt.
Sat., Aug. 25.—Islam Gymkhana "B".
Wed., Aug. 29.—M. C. A. Sporting Club.
Sat., Sept. 1.—Grant Medical College.
Sun., Sept. 2.—National Bank.
Thurs., Sept. 6.—Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Fri., Sept. 7.—Forbes, Forbes Campbell.
Sat., Sept. 8.—Volkart Brothers.
Sun., Sept. 9.—Lusianian S. C.
Sat., Sept. 15.—Wilson Latham C. C.
Sun., Sept. 16.—Sydenham College C. C.
Mon., Sept. 17.—Catholic Gym. "B".
Sat., Sept. 22.—Tata Hydro C. C.
Sun., Sept. 23.—Colaba Garrison.
Sat., Sept. 29.—Indian Cotton Co.
Sun., Sept. 30.—Islam Gymkhana "B".
Sat., Oct. 6.—Currimbhoy C. C.
Sun., Oct. 7.—Customs C. C.
Sat., Oct. 13.—Mercantile Bank.
Sat., Oct. 20.—Indian Cotton Co.
Sun., Oct. 21.—Fort Vijay C. C.
Tues., Oct. 23.—Volkart Bros. C. C.
Sat., Oct. 27.—Customs C. C.
Sun., Oct. 28.—E. D. Sassoon C. C.
Sat. and Sun., Nov. 3 and 4.—Warwicks.
Sun., Nov. 18.—Colaba Garrison.
Sun., Nov. 25.—Hindu Gym. "B".

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

BRITAIN'S POPULAR STAGE AND SCREEN STAR

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ISABEL JEANS

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6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft..	5/8/	6/8/
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MATERNITY HOME FOR MATUNGA

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your finding some space for the following in your esteemed columns.

Ever since the extension of the franchise to the rent-payers several ladies have got into the Corporation. At the time, it was thought on all hands that the ladies while interesting themselves in the general civic affairs as they are expected to do would take a special interest in affairs particularly affecting women and children. Unfortunately, our "City Mothers" do not seem to have done so. Take for instance the case of Matunga which has been for long pleading for the establishment of a Maternity Home with a Free Dispensary for women and children for the benefit of the residents of Matunga, Dharavi, Sion and Antop Hill. Owing to the non-provision of such a Home and the want of conveyance facilities, a respectable lady who was on her way to the Maternity Hospital at Parel—a distance of nearly three miles from her residence—delivered on the road-side in broad day light. This must have shocked the humanitarian feelings of all decent citizens. But the agony through which the lady should have passed is, indeed, difficult to imagine. May I take the liberty of asking the Corporators, particularly the lady members amongst them, if such an incident had taken place in any Western country the members in their position would have rested content without raising their voice in protest against the inaction of the Municipality in failing to provide the necessary facilities? But so far nothing seems to have been done here. What are the lady members doing? Will the Matunga Residents' Association which has already approached the Corporation make a special appeal to the lady Corporators to move in the matter immediately? Before I close, I make an earnest appeal to Mrs. Mackendie, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Gokhale and Miss Lotewalia to take a special interest in the welfare of women and children whose interests they are supposed to take care of and I trust that my humble appeal will not go in vain.

—Yours, etc.,

J. B. PEREIRA.

Khada Matunga, June 26.

G. I. P. EMPLOYEES GENERAL UNION

BRANCH OPENED AT KALYAN

A mass meeing of the G. I. P. Railway staff was held at Kalyan lately in Sant Tukaram theatre under the auspices of G. I. P. Railway Employees General Union. In opening the proceedings the chairman impressed upon the mind of the audience the importance of unionism and told them the object of opening a branch office of the union at Kalyan.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—1. This meeting announces that a joint Branch Office of both workmen's union and general employees union has been opened at Kalyand requests all Railway servants to enlist themselves immediately in their respective unions.

2:—This meeting confirms the appointment of Mr. L. D. Dave as Hon. Secretary and treasurer and the following as committee members:—

(1) Mr. Namdeo, (2) Mr. Hussain, (3) Mr. V S Punde, (4) Mr. D. Rajgopal, (5) Mr. B D Bhosekar, (6) Mr. R G Joglekar, (7) Mr. D B Kulkarni.

3:—This meeting of Kalyan Branch offers hearty congratulations to the workmen's Union for their bold stand against the medical Examination and demands of the Agent immediate abolition of the same Examination in cases of line staff also.

4:—This meeting earnestly requests the staff of all branches within the Jurisdiction of Kalyan centre (Ghatkopur including to Karjat including and Kasara Excluding) to join the union immediately to prove as a real representative body for official recognition.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, vice Mr. J. R. Martin.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, on relief, to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Thar Parkar, vice Mr. R. T. Parker.

Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E., on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, on relief to be Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. R. C. Rodger M.C., D.C.M., to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. C. M. S. Yates to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on the completion of his special duty on the Road Development Committee, to be Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Trotman, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, I.C.S.

Mr. Mangesh Subrao Shahkal to act as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S. on return from leave, to act as Collector of Larkana, vice Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S.

Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave to be Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps, vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S.

Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, vice Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I.C.S., on return from leave to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector Dharwar.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Satara, vice Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S.

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., on relief to be Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. W B Gilligan, I.C.S., to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Collector of West Khandesh.

Mr. N. V. Kanitkar, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, to do duty as Soil Physicist to Government vice Mr. V. A. Tambane.

Dr. Hiranath D. Khote, M.B.B.S., L.M., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., as a part-time Sanitary and Medical Officer in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, vice Captain B. S. Chalam.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law College, Bombay.

(1) Mr. H. V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B., (2) Mr. M. A. Somji, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, and (3) Mr. N. H. Bhagavati, M.A., LL.B., Advocate to be Professors of Law on probation from the 21st June 1928 to the 31st May 1929. (4) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Barrister-at-Law, two officiate as Professor of Law, vice Mr. M. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, during the period of the latter's appointement as officiating Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to officiate temporarily as Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner.

Mr. Balkrishna Pirajirao Jagtap, I.C.E. M.R.San.I. and C., Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation Division, vice Mr. W. A. Evershed.

MIVERVA MILLS LTD.

NET PROFIT OF R 2,56,324 FOR 1927

The 8th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Minerva, Mills, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon when directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1927 were received and adopted. During the year under report, the company's operations resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,56,324 from which sum the directors have allocated to depreciation of plant. etc. Rs. 1,33,610 and have utilized the balance towards the reduction of previous years' losses which thereby stand reduced to Rs. 61,448.

Messrs. H. P. Mody, K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, and P. S. Mellor who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION FOR INDORE

THE PERSONNEL

The Holkar Government following the lead given by the Madras Government have appointed a Commission which, according to the terms of reference, will enquire into the working and position of the Co-operative movement in the Holkar State suggest means for its consolidation and further development, examine the assets and liabilities of the various Banks and Societies working in the State, and suggest if His Highness' Government should further finance the scheme.

The personnel o fthe Commission consists of the following:—

(1) Mr N. D. Bhagwat, Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Belgaum District (Bombay Presidency). He is considered an expert and his services have been lent by the Bombay Government for a period of three months.

(2) Dewan Bahadur Ambashankar Malji of Barooch (Bombay Presidency) pleader and Organizer of the Co-operative Societies for Gujrat. He was a Co-opted Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and also worked on the Royal Agricultural Commission as a Co-opted Member. He has been recommended by the Bombay Co-operative Institute.

(3) Mr. K. G. Reshimwale, Revenue Minister, Indore.

The Commission, it is arranged, will meet for five days each month to suit the convenience of the Members for three months, and will also tour in the State to examine the working of the Societies personally. The findings of the Commission will be awaite dwith interest for few Societies in the country have hitherto made any serious attempt at Stock taking.

WHAT I SAW IN BARDOLI

(Continued from page 8.)

nias, Untouchables, or "Raniparaj", are all prepared to go to jail and suffer all the consequent hardships. Nay, even the old dames, widows, and children are not afraid of the jail, but would rather be glad to be sent to it which will deliver them from their present insanitary and dark house-prisons. They are prepared to ply the "Charkha" and live a simpler life, and they are prepared to die and expose their breasts to the bullets of Government servants, if need be, but they will not pay a single pie as land revenue without the orders of their "Sardar" Vallabhbhai. They further said that even if Mr. Vallabhbhai was taken away by Government and sent to jail, their Satyagraha would be as strong as ever, and that they would follow him to the jail in thousands, but would not falter in their firm resolve. Their faith in God and the justness of their cause is marvellous, and their deep attachment to Mr. Vallabhbhai and his lieutenants is wonderful.

PARALLEL GOVERNMENT.

If anybody wants to witness the experiment of a parallel Government according to Sinn Fein doctrines, he can very well go to Bardoli and see the practical establishment of "Swarajya" under the very nose of Government officers, whose daily wants could not be supplied without the permission of Mr. Vallabhbhai. Mr. Vallabhbhai has, however, restricted the Satyagraha movement only to the non-payment of the land revenue, and it is for the Government to see that it does not expand its horizon by tactfully handling the situation and granting the modest demand for an independent inquiry, which will add to the prestige of the Government.

CHEERFUL AND FEARLESS.

In spite of their sufferings, the people are quite cheerful and fearless, and I am sure, they will brave anything that the Government may have in store for them. They are able to explain their just cause to any passer-by and one is quite convinced that they are speaking from their own knowledge with the fire of conviction. Even the "Chodhras" of Vadehhi have become intelligent enough to see the injustice of the new increased rates of settlement, and join the Satyagraha movement with their heart and soul. Without the help of bayonets and brute force, Mr. Vallabhbhai rules the hearts of more than 88 thousand souls in the Taluka by the sheer power of love, truth and non-violence. Will Sir Leslie Wilson and his Government learn this secret of the power of love and undo the mischief that has already been done by his over-zealous officers, and avert a catastrophe which may overtake them before it is too late?

Lord Leverhulme presented Harben gold medal of the Royal Institute of Public Health to Sir Donald Ross at Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney. The Medal was won by Pasteur and Lister and is awarded once in three years for eminent services to public health.—Reuter Special.

SEWERAGE OUTFALL FOR NORTH BOMBAY

MR. SAHASRABUDHE'S SCHEME

In a Note to the June agenda of the Corporation on the question of Sewerage Outfall for the North of Bombay, Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe writes:—

"I have come to the exclusion that both the schemes at present before the Corporation, viz., (1) Kurla Creek Outfall Scheme and (2) Love Grove Outfall Scheme, are defective and sisky owing to several drawbacks, the chief among them being the insufficiency of land for the treatment of sludge and uncertainty of sale of manure in view of current prejudice against human excrement.

There will always be a difficulty in producing a uniformally stable effluent, especially in rainy season when the volume of sewage, will deteriorate the effluent and pollute the salt pans, involving the Corporation into great liabilities. The uncertainty of sale of manure must be taken for granted, as the problem has failed even in Western countries where there is no prejudice for human excrement manure.

The Love Grove Outfall scheme is also, in my opinion, not quite safe, though it may not be described as risky as the Kurla Creek Outfall Scheme."

MR. SAHASRABUDHE'S PROPOSAL.

"I have therefore come to the conclusion that the Revised Scheme of Mr. Watson under his letter, dated 24th September 1921, which comprises of (1) carrying the sewage to Antop Hill, (2) treating it there in the Sedimentation Tanks, (3) carrying the partially purified effluent to a point near Green Island for discharge into the harbour and (4) carrying the sludge to Deonar for treatment or disposal, deserves adoption by the Corporation with a modification if possible, that the Treatment Tanks or Sedimentation Tanks should be kept at the point near the discharge, instead of at Antop Hill, retaining the Pumping Plant only at Antop Hill and placing the pipe line for sludge from the Tanks to Deonar instead of from Antop Hill. Placing of the Purification Works or Sedimentation Tanks at a suitable point near the Green Isles, instead of at Antop Hill, will solve the problem of Sludge treatment which is existant in Mr. Watson's scheme also, inasmuch as the Sludge can be directly disposed of in the Harbour, whenever not required for treatment at Deonar, thereby making the Deonar land more fertile on account of the absence of excessive sludge and consequently more paying."

KASHI VIDYAPITH, BENARES

RE-OPENING ON JULY 17

(From the Principal.)

The Kashi Vidyapith founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1921, re-opens on the 1st of Sbrawan 1985, (July 17, 1928) after the present summer vacation. The studies of the college department (Vidyalaya) extend over four years. A student has to take one of the following principal subjects:—

(i) History, Politics and Economics; (ii) Philosophy (Eastern and Western); (iii) Ancient Indian History and Culture. All education shall be through the medium of the Hindi language and Nagari characters.

No fees will be charged for lectures or residence. There is, further, a provision for a few scholarships of upto a maximum of ten Rupees per head per month for students of capacity and character. All applications for scholarships must reach the Principal by Asharh 17 or July 1. For further information letters should be addressed to the Registrar.

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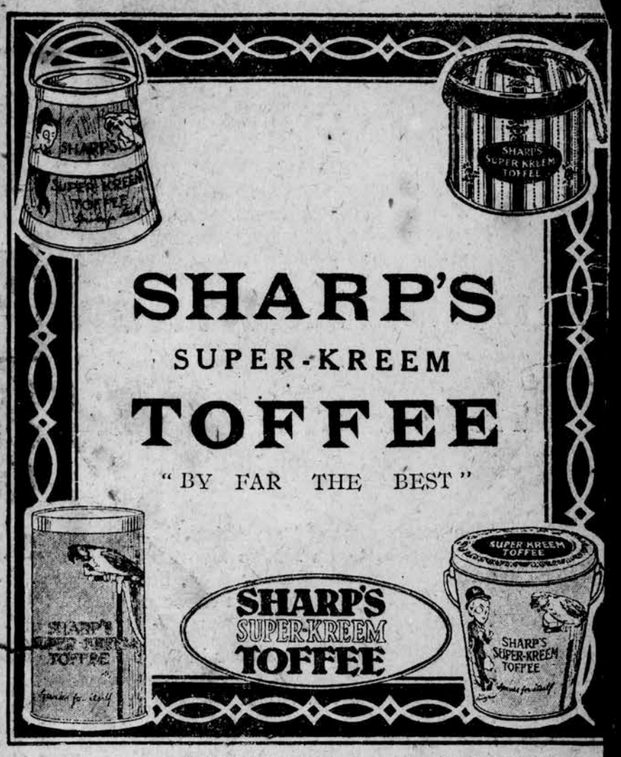

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INDIA'S FIGHT IN ENGLAND

LABOUR CONSPIRACY AGAINST "SAK"

INDIA'S DUTY TO HELP SOLITARY INDIAN M.P.

(From A Special Contributor.)

LONDON, June 7.

Putting aside the coming boxing contest with the chorus-girl of Indian Imperialism, Mr. Saklatvala's fight at the next election will be a life-or-death struggle with the forces of Labour Imperialism. The real, immediate and sole important enemy to the freedom of India is the Labour official that approves of Simon Commissions, disbelieves in the validity of hartals, resents references to the "oppression" of anyone in this best of all Empires, and has a ready cooked scheme of diluted home rule prepared for its day of advent to power.

A rival "Labour" candidate is to stand against Saklatvala. I have heard of a piece of characteristic ingenuity on the part of the bureaucratic Labouralists. While elsewhere diluting their friendship for Indians, they will instruct their tame socialist candidate (I. L. O. man, Great War trimmer, etc.) to play in Battersea the part of a whole-time pro-Indian.

It won't do. Those who are pro-Indian in Battersea know that Saklatvala is the voice of the Real Indian Opinion. Not only Workers' cause opinion; but National Congress and Indian Independence opinion. Our respected and valued member possesses the undiminshed confidence and support of the original Labour Party of the Borough. The enthusiasm and confidence of an organisation, and the enthusiasm of convinced supporters, do not suffice to win elections against the power of money. The funds of the Labour Party and Trades Council are Exhausted, owing to the boycoting outside the Borough at the instigation of the officialist leaders. Mr. Saklatvala has himself no personal wealth. He has always given away his parliamentary salary to the Cause. His friends care for the most part of the poors of the poor.

SUPPORT ESSENTIAL

The moneys collected in India were, as everyone but libellers admits, applied to the specific purposes for which they were collected. The Battersea chest is empty. Individual friends who go round speaking free of charge, now find they cannot pay postages or printing and have to cease their activity. Money is essential, not only on the arrival of a General Election, but at once, in order to arrest and reverse the disorganisation and dismay that are always created by an opposition to which expense is no obstacle. This is a matter that not only concerns English folk, or the Party to which Mr. Saklatvala belongs. The latter is having to run scores of candidates, one no more important than the other. It is making a frantic appeal for this general fund. It is not the English friends of India, but the people and leaders of India itself, who should be most vitally interested in representation in Parliament for real Independence views.

DUTY OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

It is those people also who should undertake the responsibility for such a firm representation to be preserved. There can now be no public man in the Congress ranks who has not seen the true inwardness of the Labour Party, which has vowed the destruction of the redoubtable Saklatvala. The caucus of the Labour Party have again and again exposed their stubbornness or their indifference towards the real modern views of nationalist India. When they assumed office they set up an Olivier to misrepresent the woes and acts of the noble Akali Sikhs. They have consistently hobnobbed and foregathered with the supporters and English agents of Mrs. Annie Besant unpopular and undemocratic Bill. When they want to dig up any data about India, they apply to Mr. Lee of the pink Social democratic section of Englishmen, instead of asking Mr. Saklatvala or any of the fighting Indians. They ignore leagues and bureaus which were specifically founded by Indians to afford all possible information. So as not to appear anti-Indian, some Indians are certainly consulted. Mr. H. S. L. Polak or Mr. Philip Cox will be seriously negotiated with and consulted, as if they meant anything in India's young life! They ignore or obstruct the bodies, men and resolutions that voice the views of Congress. They should, therefore, be in turn ignored, and support given to Mr. Saklatvala and other out-and-out Independence candidates who are at grips with the tendencies referred to above.

NO UNITY PERMITTED.

Saklatvala has certainly directed reproofs and mild sarcasms at these Englishmen. Such reproofs, gentlemanly as they were, would be certain to turn the Labour Auto-da-Fe on him he has antagonised the Tammany machine. All of us, up till recently, foolishly hoped that some vestige of the spirit of the late Keir Hardie still remained among the Eccleston Square tin gods. We hoped that flicker of revolutionary courage would at least ensure us the right to think, and the right to work inside an ostensibly united Labour Party. We are now assured to the contrary. The only idea of Labour inclusiveness is "Inside the Tiger". This official or bureaucratised travesty of a Socialist Party is now engineering active opposition to the only Indian in Parliament. The record of the Old Brigade is to oppose the new machine everywhere it can. The anti-candidate in Battersea is not the figure politically to beat Saklatvala on his merits or abilities; but he will suffice to so far split the Labour vote that the election of a Liberal or Tory will be assured. If the Liberals and Tories, as they once before did, adopt a policy which orthodox Labour has discarded—the United Front—the success of Reaction will be still more to be feared.

In this state of affairs it is the pleasant duty of the writer to appeal, in the name of several whole-hearted supporters of the Indian national cause, for your friendly offices on behalf of our struggle in Battersea. Independently of the local Party collections, independently of the C. P. G. B. general election appeal, we are trying to secure Indian response to this request for funds for the Battersea (North) election. The writer has the countenance of the candidate in issuing the appeal, though it did not originate with him; it also receives the support of Tom Mann, and of James Connell, the veteran author of the immortal "Red Flag".

Donations can be sent either direct or to Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., at the House of Commons, Westminster, London S. W. 1, or to Mr. Arthur Field, Indian National Agency, at 28 Ilminster Gardens, Battersea, S. W. 11. Full attested balance sheet of the fund will be sent to all subscribers in due course.

ABOLITION OF CHILD MARRIAGES

MAHARASHTRA OPINION FAVOURS SARDA'S BILL

STRONG SUPPORT FROM POONA LADIES

POONA, June 26.

A crowded and representative meeting of Indian ladies was held on Monday the 25th instant in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya with Mrs. Kanitkar in the chair in the absence of Lady Chunilal Mehta owing to indisposition. Mrs. Naik, M.A. set forth the object of the meeting which was to pass the following resolution "Resolved that this ladies meeting tender its unanimous and hearty support to the Report of the Select Committee on Raj Harbildas Sarda's Bill fixing the marriageable age at eighteen for boys and at fourteen for girls (penalising the breaking of this rule by fine etc.)".

NEED FOR PROMPT ACTION.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C., the Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council in an eloquent and convincing speech explained in detail the evils of early marriage and the need for prompt and concerted action in supporting the Select Committees findings with regard to Harbilda Sarda's Bill for raising the age of marriage of Hindu boys and girls. She forcefully demonstated the cruelty and enormity of continuing a custom which had had such terribly deteriorating effects in the past and meant so much sorrow and trouble in the future. She showed how mistaken the people were who thought that early marriage had the sanction of religion and entreated her hearers to work for the abolition of the pernicious custom which surpassed suttee in its lifelong effects for evil. Many other prominent ladies also made eloquent speeches.

RESOLUTION CARRIED UNANAMOUSLY

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously, several of the ladies affixing their signatures to the same in paper, subsequently.

The meeting showed that a great majority of Indian women of Maharashtra were in favour of abolishing child marriage.—A. P.

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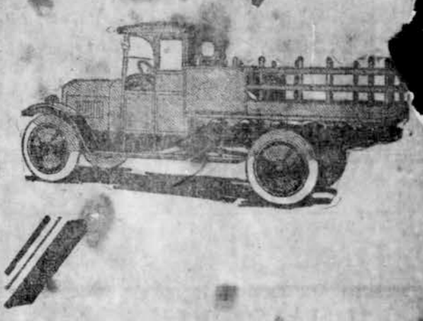

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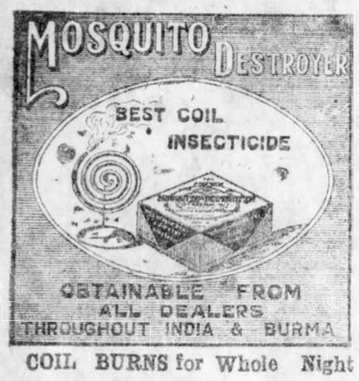

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